CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,365 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 30 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	104	52
11-0	6-0		78	39
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	156	78
25-0	13-0	After Dinner—Left	182	91
37-0	19-12		260	130

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.I. GANGES	4268	800	T. J. Alderton	28th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2827	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. BENGAL	4469	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3593	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	3911	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th Feb.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	3853	500	H. Weighell	26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 15 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRICE	F. Egger	4,800	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,000	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Godda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Malpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
31st January, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

	Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.	ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3393	28th February.
M.	NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	25th March.
L.	HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	27th "
M.L.	ASIA	Jas. Laird	3569	24th April.
M.	BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	23th May.
L.	ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3393	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess,and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
"Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th February, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected N.N. LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 25th February.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168, tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASYRIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 1st March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS to meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILLSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways, and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers, and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Lines

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest Military Garrison in India —a Garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native Troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large Civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the Stations on the above Railway. The most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the Notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Trunk Lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language would find the Publication of the Announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making Announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations or more, twenth-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the Contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0 12
Mild Cured Hams	"	0 13
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	"	0 12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22 0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	"	17 0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	"	22 0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	"	17 0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	"	22 0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	"	24 0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	"	26 0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	"	33 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	"	32 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	"	35 0
Old Tom Gin	"	19 0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles		27 0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	"	22 0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5 12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3 12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham, Sandwiches.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent. on 20,000.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-1	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	12-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A BRAND new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand.

Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate charges.

Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for Sale and Hire.

Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

CIVIL SERVICE GIG.

ENGLISH MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.
THIS VEHICLE IS A NOVELTY.
AWARDED MEDAL AT THE POONA EXHIBITION.

CIVIL SERVICE GIG. A perfect two wheeler, smart-looking, neat, stylish and dashing in appearance. Elegantly designed, sound and substantial in wood and iron work. Well built on the latest improved and portable principles. Comfort in riding, roomy, easy of access and light in draught this Gig has no equal. (The point of draught has been so accurately determined as to ensure an easy running and well balanced Cart, combining the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight). Has most comfortable accommodation for two, finished in the best manner, handy, runs well. Is remarkably easy to ride in specially for ladies; extremely light but strong, no knee-action, also suitable for driving in Tandem. We can strongly recommend this Cart and assure our Constituents that the same will undoubtedly be found most fashionable yet introduced, and respectfully solicit the favour of inspection because the description hardly conveys the idea of its elegance. The weight of the body of the Cart averages from 90 to 100 lbs., it can be packed and unpacked in couple of hours time, packed in small bundles complete with fittings as per below :—

All iron work bright burnished, the body suspended on (4) four springs, (two Cee and two English Long under springs). English Mail Axle, Superior Bulls Eye Circular Coach Lamps, Steel Swinging Splinter Bar, English Bolts and Nuts, Silver Plated Handles, Tips, Brooching Staple, Boading, etc., Wings, English Reinclip and Whip-holder, Drab Spring Cushions with Silk Trimming, Driving seat well raised to give a good command over the Horses. Varnished (English by Brush Process), to keep natural Wood Colour, Rumble at back, English Shafts, Carpet, Wrench Special Key, Generally built for 13-2 Ponies and Arabs, but can be built to order for any size.

CASH WITH ORDER OR RAILWAY RECEIPT BY V. P. P.
PRICE Rs. 300.

EDULJEE & Co.,
MEDALLIST, BAMBOO CART MAKERS AND COACH BUILDERS,
LUCKNOW.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACKCAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.	
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENTS' HATTERS AND HOSIERS.

NEW LONDON STYLE.

OUR HATS, which are imported from the best Manufacturers—*viz.*, LINCOLN and BENNETT and other well-known Houses—are noted for retaining their Shape during the Rains, and are exceptionally Light and Comfortable to wear :—

ROUND CROWN SHAPE.

	Rs. a.
BLACK FELT HATS	8 8
BROWN FELT HATS	8 8
MANILLA FELT HATS	8 8
DRAB FELT HATS	8 8
SQUARE CROWN.	
BLACK FELT HATS	9 0
BROWN FELT HATS	9 0
A large Selection of TWEED CAPS from	1 8

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

(ELLWOOD'S AND OTHER BEST MAKERS.)

"DR. TUSON" GREY FELT HELMETS	14 8
(Double Brim, affording Splendid Protection.)	
PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS	18 0
(With Protruding Chamber and made of Double Felt.)	
PUNJAB SUN HATS	18 0
(With Wide Brim and Air Chamber, made of Grey Felt.)	
RIDING HATS, made of strong Grey Felt	14 8
WHITE DRILL SUN HATS, No. 1 Quality	14 0
BROWN CANVAS SHIKAR SUN HATS	14 0
REGULATION HELMETS, Covered White Doe or Llama, very soft to the Head	22 8
Ornaments for Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, Rs. 16 & Rs. 17 per Set.	
TERAI HATS, made double Crown in Grey or Brown Felt from	9 8
LADIES' GREY FELT HELMETS, Air Chamber	13 8

Every Choice Assortment of Puggrees from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

HOSIERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.
Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR CASH IN PRICES OF
HAND-MADE TABLE LINEIN TOWELS, &C., &C.

TABLE CLOTHS,
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING, PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS,

REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

THE UNIQUE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.
Once used, no other Remedy will be sought for!
Dr. Dobell calls it, "A Harmless Aperient." He prescribed it as a Restorative Remedy.
USED IN BILIOUS DISEASES AND DISORDERS ARISING FROM TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, KIDNEY AFFECTIONS, SKIN DISEASES, AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A PERFECT AND HARMLESS FAMILY MEDICINE
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, ADULTS, AND INFIRM OLD AGE.

No Medicine can equal it for its prompt, mild, and restorative effects, and being purely vegetable can be used with perfect safety. Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Case.

☞ PLEASE NOTE.—These Drops do not act like other advertised Remedy by irritating the bowel, but, on the contrary, act as a Tonic Aperient, strengthening the Muscular structure of the Bowel and promoting a healthy state of the lining membrance. For further information ask for Pamphlets, free.

ST. MARK'S RESTORATIVE BEADS.

COMPOSED of BLOOD forming, Blood restoring, and Blood Purifying Ingredients. They have a most beneficial action in altering the Quality of the Blood, purifying from it all morbid Secretions, and giving Tone to the invitiated Blood. After the use of these Beads, the Complexion will assume its natural Appearance, and health and vigour will ensue. Perfectly tasteless and soluble in the Stomach; form a peerless strengthening Tonic for those weakened by a protracted and exhausting illness. Price Re. 1-0 only. The above both remedies. Of MESSRS. F. S. MADON & Co.,, and other Medicine Vendors.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACG. CO., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Money.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRIDLES,
BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.

HORSE CLOTHING.
BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.
VETERINARY SURGEON'S APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.
LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

WHIPS
FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
NEW REGULATION SADDLES
FOR
INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

PRONOUNCED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND ARTISTIC SHOW THAT HAS EVER VISITED INDIA.

OPENING PROGRAMME

Received with tremendous Acclamation and Applause.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD HARRIS AND LADY HARRIS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,

Grand Mid-Day Performance at 4 P.M.,

When Children are admitted at Half Price.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Private Boxes.....Rs. 4 per seat.
Stalls..... „ 3 „
Gallery..... „ 1 „

Booking Office open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

The Lions, Elephant, and the Magnificent Stud of Performing Horses and Ponies in their Stables, lit by Electricity, are on view during interval to holders of Box and Stall Tickets.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 4 P.M.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES,

WHEN CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED AT HALF PRICE.

NOTICE.

No goods to be supplied unless by order of the management :—

Sole Proprietor.....F. E. FILLIS.
Business Manager.....W. LUNARDI.
Advance & Advertising Agent...E. C. CLITHEROW
Stud Groom.....J. TRENT.

THE ELECTRIC LADY AT HUDSON'S TENT OF MARVELLOUS MYSTERIES AND EUROPEAN SENSATIONS,

ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.

Instantaneous and Indescribable Success of the greatest scientific Marvel of the present age, Miss Electoria, the Electric Lady, whose Marvellous Exhibitions in a Mysterious and undefinable force evoke the wonder and interest of all and form the topic of debate in every circle. The unspeakable astonishment and awe aroused by the Electric Lady is only equalled by the uproarious mirth and laughter, which the surprisingly grotesque and diverting antics, the electrified subjects create. Pronounced by the Press and Medical Faculty to be an astounding Human Novelty, "Zoss the Ariel Mariel," who Defies Gravitation, "Moonshine and Soapcocks," Barnum's Latest Novelties.

EVERY EVENING 5-30 TO 10 P.M.

ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

Soldiers, Volunteers, and Children half price.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીયે ઈસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમાટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs: 135 per Share (free of Income-Tax) is declared for the year ending 30th September 1890, payable to the registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1891, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p. m, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની મુંબ.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1891.

CHARGER FOR SALE.

A THOROUGH-BRED, perfectly Broken Bay gelding. Height 16 hands. 7 years old. Perfectly sound. Has been regularly ridden at every description of Cavalry Work during the last year. A Grand Fencer. Also been constantly driven in a Dog Cart. Price Rs. 1,100. For further particulars and Pedigree apply to

Capt. R. OWEN,
21st Hussars, Bangalore.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st March next the Timings of this Company's MAIL TRAINS at Principal Stations will be ALTERED, as below :—

Up Mail Train to Bombay. Delhi.....Dep. 11-0; Ferozepore Cantt.....Dep. 20-30; Present Timings at Stations South of Jeypore will remain unchanged.

Down Mail Train from Bombay. Present Timings at Stations South of Rowari will remain unaltered. Delhi.....Arr. 14-3; Ferozepore Cantt.....Arr. 5-15

Up Mail Train. Indore.....Dep. 6-45; Khandwa.....Arr. 12-40

Down Mail Train. Khandwa.....Dep. 13-15; Indore.....Arr. 19-35

For detailed Timings see the Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations. The revised Timings will appear in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff for the Second Quarter of 1891.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st February, 1891.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Wells' Rough on Rats.....As. 6 and	0 10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills.....	0 12
Wells' Rough on Worms.....	0 12
Wells' Rough on Itch.....	1 8
Wells' Rough on Piles.....	1 8
Wells' Health Renewer	3 0
Wells' Buchu Paiba	3 0
Wells' Hair Balsam.....Rs. 1-8 and	3 0
Wells' Leaurelle Oil.....	6 0
Wells' Brain Pills.....	6 0

Agents :—

F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 304-305, BAZAR GATE STREET, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 7th March 1891, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December 1890.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To approve the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas as a Director of the Company.
IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st February 1891.

NOTICE.
(No. 74.)

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at the Presidency on THURSDAY next, the 5th March 1891, at 1 P.M., for the purchase of 300 (Three Hundred) Empty Hogsheads from this office, to be removed immediately on acceptance of the offer, and cash to be paid on delivery.

The successful bidder or bidders will have to lodge a cash deposit of 2½ (Two and Half) Per Cent. on the amount of the Bid for the due fulfilment of his or their Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his or their part to carry out or perform any of the terms of the Contract, or if he or they fail in his or their engagement to carry out the execution of the work on his or their offers being accepted by the Commissary General.

D. BAKER, Lieut.,
For Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Presidency.

Bombay, Comt. Storekeeper-General's Office, 21st February 1891.

RE DHARSIBHOY JUSSA, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Deed of Composition, dated 11th Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, made herein, NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Annas Three in the Rupee on all proved and admitted Claims will be paid by the undersigned at the shop of Mr. Devjee Kanjee Furniture Bazaar Chakla, on and after the 8th day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One. Dated this 23rd Day of February 1891.

DEWJEE CANJEE,
EBRAM PEERMAHOMED,
SOOMAR BHIMA,
For Selves and other Trustees of the abovenamed Deceased.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st Dec. 1890 is declared at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per Share, equal to 10 per cent per annum, and will be paid on and after the 28th instant to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 23rd idem on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 24th, to Saturday, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after 7th March 1891, on production of Share Certificates to the Manager there.

By Order of the Directors,

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 23rd February 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON POPULAR CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL NURSES' PROVIDENT FUND.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON :—A FEW OF THE ABOVE MAKER'S GOLD WATCHES IN HUNTING, SEMI-HUNTING, CRYSTAL CASES, LARGE and SMALL SIZE, WITH AND WITHOUT KEY, ARE NOW FOR SALE.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and cuble harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of sheeing done.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS & SHAWL MERCHANTS.

JEWELLERY, the Choicest in Stock. Diamond Jewellery of the best Description. Jewellery made to order by experienced Workmen

HURJIMULL & COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby. Contractors to H M's Govt.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve months..... Rs. 26
Six months..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay., or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 293, High Holborn, London, Eng.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes :—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness : Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

G. F. COWARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS,
20 (late 51), LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E.C.
PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO EXPORT MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
Price List free on application to
MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage, extra.

NOTICES.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

21st January, 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

CHIEF OFFICE : 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT :—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 15. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેઠ્ઠમાદમની કું.
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM COMPANY, LIMITED.

AGENT is in BOMBAY with Samples of every Description of Dr. Jaeger's underclothing for Ladies', Men, and Children's wear.

HARRY CLARK & Co.,
13, Meadow Street.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on Wednesday, 4th March next, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 11 lots of old Material, consisting of Fishplates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Lorry wheels, pieces Wrot Iron Turntables, Miscellaneous Scrap Iron, &c., aggregating about 336 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot) must be made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately, by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th February, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on the 20th March, 1891, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL DEPOT, &c.

2.—Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3.—A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party, whose tender may be accepted, failing to fulfil the Contract.

4.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5.—The Conditions of the Contract Deed and all other Particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

JOHN OWENS,
Officiating Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay G. P. O., 13th Feb., 1891

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

STORES FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till NOON on MONDAY, 2nd March 1891, for the purchase of a Blake's Stone Crusher, old building materials, surplus stores, machinery, &c.

Form of Tender and other particulars may be obtained and the articles inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder. Payment of Rs. 1 for each Schedule of articles and form will be required, and no tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent on the amount of the tender. Covers to be endorsed, "Tender for Purchase of Old Stores."

The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 17th February, 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING required for the Traffic Department during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Forms of Tender and Specification can be obtained from the Storekeeper, at Hubli, on payment of Annas 8 for each Copy.

Tenders should reach the Undersigned not later than March 16th in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for Clothing."

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper at Hubli,

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Dharwar, 14th February, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.,

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 289 High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS
AND
HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. do. black polished	600
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882.....	£309,690 0 0
„ 1885.....	£388,186 0 0
„ 1888.....	£355,039 0 0
„ 1889.....	£1,101,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4
1879	£4,200,595	15	1
1884	£5,348,407	9	
1889	£6,161,508	13	1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47¼ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULTS.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription :—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	„ „ „	4	0
Finest	„ „ „	3	0
Alpha	„ „ „	2	8
Prince Boris	„ „ „	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	„ „ „	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	„ „ „	25	„ 7-8
Regal dela Reina	„ „ „	25	„ 6
Trabucos	„ „ „	25	„ 3
Caliope	„ „ „	50	„ 5
Semirami	„ „ „	100	„ 10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	4
Do.	„ 2 „ „	4	0
Do.	„ 3 „ „	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dvd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8p.c.p.a.	Rs. 931½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	993
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asia	100,000	416	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	428
Char. Mercantile	30,000	425	425	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£35	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	20,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	167

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ ,000	200	200	10	240	
Back Bay Baths	750	150	150	7½	160	
Badhan Pile	400	50	50	12	50	
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40	
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,350	100	All.	Nil.	100	nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750	
Bombay & Persian Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	2,450	
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	360xd	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100	
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63½	
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900	
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180	
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000	
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70	nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½	
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,110	
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75	
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	30½	300	
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	102½	
Maharanee Iron Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	900	..	60	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180	
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	13	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	375	
Prince of Wales Firth.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350	
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63	
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80	
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	..	70	
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	half	85	900	
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95	
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	25	5-8	13½	
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	16	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

					Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475	
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	100	4	80xd	
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Holdary)	871	500	all	12pr. ct.	600	
Bombay Oriental	900	1,000	1,000	25	600	
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400	
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005	
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	935	
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600xd	
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635	
Coorla Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465	
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	515	
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850	
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	590	
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	565	
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	1053	
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	815	
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660	
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690	
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810	
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	360xd	
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940	
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630xd	
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	240	
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800	
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600	
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660	
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200	nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535	
Leopold	9,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	191xd	
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	910	
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900	
Mahaluxmee	300	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300	
Mahabaleshwar Hill Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500	nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,220	
Massoon	5,000	250	250	0	110	
Muraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,635	
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	23	735	
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380	
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5	
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,140	
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400	
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300	
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400	
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100	nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	275	
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230	
Star of India	4,000	1,000	1,000	40	550	
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	405	
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	24	360	
Western India	14,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755	
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700	
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,045	
Lord Reay mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	625	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800	
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	705	

PRESS COMPANIES.

					Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010	
Albert Ginning Co	100	800	all	18pr. ct.	450	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	720xd	
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	265	
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350	
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120	
Bombay Native Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	505	
Brault's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90	
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45½	355	
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360	
English Press and Manfg.					135	
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1075	
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520	
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	410xd	
Hengell Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30		
Khangaum	750	100	all	33½	147½	
Kohinoor	240	450	450	54	420	
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	1200	600	600	12pr. ct.	570	
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	57½	
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435	
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	175	
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540	
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	93½	
Prince of Wales Firth	602	500	500	40	380	
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500	
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200	
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510	
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210	
Volkart	..	1,000	..	Rs. 30	735	

RAILWAY COMAPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	7,400
B., B. & C. I. R. New 4 15 Shares	..	£ 15	..	do.	421

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-5
China Leaf	„ 22-2
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 21-9
Do. Old	„ 21-10
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-5
English Sovereigns	„ 13-15
Do. Dragles	„ 13-14-6
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	„ 106-10
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-11
Bycee Silver	„ 106

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Feb. 5.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

T Morrison, India, Leadenhall-street. 126, J Shaw, India. 216 Uniongrove, Aberdeen.

G Hughes (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

C A H Wood, India, furlough commuted to leave on MC for 15 months and 19 days and extraordinary leave for 2 months and 11 days on MC

E D Pechell, India, furlough commuted to leave on MC for 18 months

Surg G Shewan, India, 6 months, MC

Lieut-Colonel W J Engledue, RE, India, furlough extended to 23rd November, 1891.

A M Foord, Madras, 6 months, MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

St L B Aldworth, India

Syed Alag Mahomed (Cov), India.

C A Smith, Madras

N B Oliver, Bombay

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt A L Barrott, DSO, Bengal SC

Captain T H Haughton, Madras SC

Captain P B Vaughan, Bengal SC

Lieut A F Johnson, Madras SC

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Brigade-Surgeon R G Mathew. Bengal, IMD, 6 months, MC

Lieut-Col H. Wylie, CSI, Bengal Inf, 6 months, MC

Col C J Smith, Madras, RE, 6 months, MC

Col T Higginson, Madras SO, till April 1, 1891, PA

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut S F Crooker, Bengal SC

Capt C E W Macdonald, Bengal SC

Lieut L N Younghusband, Bengal SC

Captain E W Dun, Bengal SC.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Sir George Greaves, Church Gate Station, 6-35 a.m.

Bombay Races.

Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 6 p.m.

Variety Entertainment, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Fillis' Circus, 9 p.m.

Wilson College Literary Society, Lecture by Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, on the "Nature and Aims of Education," 7-30 p.m.

Columbia Skating Rink.

Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.

Professor Macmillan's Lecture on the Greek Theatre and Stage Arrangements, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 14th February, 1891, shows a decrease of Rs. 24,470, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 14th February, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 78,945, in receipts.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.—The Hindu assembly, which met in Mr. Rambhau Maratho's house, at Bassein, in the Thana District, on the 22nd instant, unanimously decided that the modified "Age Bill" be supported on the grounds of its being humane. Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte was in the chair. Messrs. Maratho and Vamanrav Chaubal spoke very warmly.

THE JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJEE PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—We learn that Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit having made a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Fort Reading Room and Library for the purpose of improving and enlarging it, it is to be named after Mr. Nusserwanjee's late lamented son, the "Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Fort Reading Room and Library." The late Mr. Jamsetjee in his life-time took a warm interest in promoting the usefulness of the institution.

CARRYING LIQUOR WITHOUT A PERMIT.—Benjamin Ezekiel, a Jew, was yesterday charged, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, with violating the Abkari Act. On Saturday last accused got into a train at Coorla intending to come to Sion. A detective, who was in the train, saw the accused carrying under his arm three bottles of country liquor and at once arrested him. On being questioned accused admitted that he had no licence. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 3.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at 5-45 this evening :—

Polka	F. Kessler.
Overture	Military Embury.
Reminiscences of Scotland	F. Godfrey.
Valse	Daddy Bucalossi.
Selection	Beatrice di Tenda Bellini.
Galop	Pottergoister C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Deojee Bapoo, a labourer employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company at Wari Bunder. On the evening of Saturday last deceased was working at Wari Bunder on the lines while an empty train was being shunted. The deceased was jammed in between two carriages and seriously hurt. He was at once taken to the J. J. Hospital, but died on reaching there. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POCKET-PICKING AT THE RACES.—Ebrahim Mahomed, a notorious character, was yesterday charged, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, with attempting to pick a pocket. On Saturday last accused tried to pick the pocket of one Bannoo Miya Balla Miya, who had gone to the Mahalaxmi Race-course to see the races. The complainant was, however, on his guard, and the accused was caught red-handed. There being two previous convictions against him, accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.—A meeting of shareholders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, was held at the Company's offices yesterday, Mr. Nusserwanjee A. Hormasjee Wadia presiding. The accounts for 1890 were passed, and a dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1890, was declared. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Naorojee Pestonjee Cama were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia and Ardaseer Byramjee Patel were elected auditors. In reply to the usual vote of thanks, the chairman informed the shareholders that the two months' working of the present year had yielded a handsome profit equal to Rs. 40 per share.

THE SOMEVOISHY KSHAIRIYA NITI SEVAK MANDLI.—On Sunday the annual gathering of the *Somevoishay Kshatrujo* Niti Sevak Mandli was held in the "Holi" building at Mazagon, Bombay, Mr. Purshotum Vamanrao Bhate presiding. There were about 130 persons present. The proceedings commenced with the recitation of a few verses on "Morality." After this, the report for the past year was read. Messrs. Janardan Raghoba, Mahomed Moroba, Harichandra Baloba, Ramchandra Ghanekar, and Gopinath Dadoba delivered speeches, illustrative of the scope and object of the meeting and the good it has effected. The proceedings terminated after offering prayers in verse and the distribution of *pan-supari*.

MOOLJEEBHOY JEWRAJ READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—On Sunday, the 22nd instant, a general meeting of the Mooljeebhoy Jewraj Reading Room and Library, was held in the hall of the Library, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present about 100 members and visitors. After the report of last year was read and adopted, the usual resolutions were passed, and the following officers were appointed :—Mr. R. M. Sayani, president; Mr. Mooljibhai Jowraj, vice-president; Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey, president of committee; Mr. Fuzulbhoy Mahomed Dame, vice-president; Mr. Mohamedbhoy Hasam Datoo, secretary; Mr. Mohamed Jaffer Mukhi, treasurer; Messrs. Jaffer Ludha Chatoo, Meheralli Mahomed Patel, Ibrahim R. Kadra, and Dr. Ismial Janmahomed, members of committee; Mr. Abdoolrahiman Allibhoy, auditor; and Messrs. Mohamed Mirza Mookhi, and Hoosainbhoy Noormohamed, book commissioners.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN IN BOMBAY.—A grand reception was given to his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun on Sunday evening, at the church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul. A deputation, headed by Dr. A. da Gama waited on his Lordship, and on the *cortege* arriving at 4-30 p.m., his Lordship was received by the Rev. Vicar and a procession of confraternities. This Bishop was led to a canopy, erected at the side of the church, where he took his seat on a raised dais, having Senhor Barbosa Conteno, the Portuguese Consul-General at his right, and the Very Rev. Callejo at his left. Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas, the secretary of the church committee, read an address, recounting the various trials which his Lordship had passed through since the erection of the Bishopric to the special consideration, which the Dabul church has received, and the singular affection and homage paid to his Lordship by the parishioners. The Bishop, who was evidently much moved, replied, thanking Leo XIII. for the general attention his appeals had received from his Holiness and the filial respect and love of the parishioners of Dabul. His Lordship subsequently preached the lenten sermon to a large audience. The Bishop will remain in Bombay till Wednesday, when he will bring his visit to a close by conferring the Sacrament of Confirmation, on the vicar.

THE DHUNJEEBHOY KARMALI KHOJA ORPHANAGE.—At the invitation of several leading Khojas, a meeting of Khojas was held on Sunday last, in the hall of the Muljeebhoy Jewraj Reading Room and Library to pass a resolution of thanks to Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee and his son, Mr. Ibrahimbhoy M. Rowjee, for having established an orphanage for poor Khojas in the name of their ancestor, the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Karmali. Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a leading Khoja merchant and mill-owner, was called to the chair. The chairman explained the object for which the meeting was convened. It was then proposed by Mr. R. M. Sayani, seconded by Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsee and carried, that this meeting expresses its gratification at the establishment of an orphanage for poor Khojas by Messrs. Mohamedbhoy Rowji and Ibrahimbhoy M. Rowjee in the name of their respected ancestor, the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Karmali. It was proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, seconded by Mr. Rahimtulabhoy Khoraj, and carried that in order to commemorate this occasion, a feast and a shawl be given to Messrs. Mohamedbhoy Rowji and Ibrahim M. Rowji. It was proposed by Mr. Abdullabhoy Lalji and seconded by Mr. Nensybhoy Khoraj, and carried that Messrs. Meheralli Dewraj Master, Allarakhiabhoy Dewji, and Faculbhoy Alloo Mooraz, be appointed secretaries to carry out the above object. A subscription list was sent round, and Rs. 402 were subscribed on the spot towards the expenses. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

MURRAY *vs.* BARNES AND HOUGHTON.—Mr. Daniel Houghton writes to us from 31, Elphinstone Circle. Sir,—I was suprised to find in your Saturday's issue, an entirely false and misleading report of the evidence and decisions given in the cases of "J. Murray *vs.* Barnes and Houghton," and must request you to publish this letter in which the true facts of the case are set forth. It is untrue that I refused point blank to pay the plaintiff's bill for board and lodging. The plaintiff never rendered me a correct bill for the amount I owed him. I, however, tendered him the sum of Rs. 54 which amply covered what could be claimed for 27 days, during which I boarded and lodged with him in January. This sum he refused, and filed a suit against me for Rs. 60. Notwithstanding the plaintiff's sworn testimony to the contrary, it was proved in Court that my agreement was to occupy from the 2nd December and not from the 1st, and judgment was given accordingly not for Rs. 60, as stated in the Court report, but for Rs. 58, and Court cost on that amount only. No professional costs being allowed. It is equally untrue that any decree, in any Court, was ever passed against me, for not paying my bill to Mrs. Warren, the present proprietress of Frere Temperance Hotel; and considering the fact that out of the fourteen months during which I have been in Bombay, I lived for eleven months at the Frere Temperance Hotel, and besides the house in which I am now residing, have lived with no one else but Mr. J. Murray. It is startling to say the least, to read that it seemed from the evidence adduced in Court that I am in the habit of getting other people to take me as a boarder and then quietly walking away without paying. I must apologize for troubling you at such great length on such a matter, but my excuse must be that the statements made in your report are calculated to harm me considerably, both socially and financially, and I can only conjecture the report was furnished to you by some evil-disposed person, with the intention of injuring me.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A BILL to amend the schedules to the Bombay General Clauses Act of 1886 is to be introduced into the Legislative Council by Sir Raymond West. The object is merely to insert various words which were by oversight omitted in the text of the Act.

DURING the recent voyage of the Czarvitch and the Grand Duke George to India, writes the *Home News*, serious misunderstandings, which before long degenerated into violent quarrels, broke out between Captain Lohmann, commanding the *Pamiaty Azova*, the man-of-war in which the Princes sailed, and Prince Bariatinsky, who accompanied the Princes. Prince Bariatinsky on more than one occasion, without consulting the captain, gave orders and made arrangements which might have placed the lives of the Princes in peril. One day the Prince gave orders for the ship's boats to be launched so that the Prince might have a row on the sea. Captain Lohmann refused in very plain terms to countenance this proceeding, and even threatened to enforce rigorously his supreme right of command on board his vessel against any one who should disobey his orders. Some of the crew took the part of Prince Bariatinsky, but Captain Lohmann dealt very promptly with these recalcitrants, whom he immediately dismissed the ship. They will be sent home at once to Russia, and their places will be taken by men borrowed from the men-of-war which escort the *Pamiaty Azova*.

LORD DUFFERIN'S recent brilliant ball at the British Embassy in Rome was the occasion for a series of annoying blunders, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Lord Dufferin was too busy to supervise the list of invitations, with the result that cards of invitation were sent to several senators and deputies who have long been dead—among them the late Minister, Signor Mancini—and to the wives of members of both Chambers who were not married. The mistake was also made of not submitting the list, as is usual, to the king. As a consequence, Lord Dufferin has been busily engaged in writing letters and paying visits of apology; and there is not a little heart-burning and misunderstanding in Roman circles.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT (according to the *World*) has created a sensation among the judges by his announcement that he does not intend to be knighted. The announcement was a little premature, as the Queen had not expressed her intention to confer the honour on him; but, fearing that such a disagreeable fate awaited him, he wrote to the Chancellor and the Prime Minister to say he declined the not yet proffered distinction.

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP, as President of the District Charitable Society, has, it is understood, addressed a letter, urging the Government of Bengal to appoint a Commission for the purpose of collecting evidence in regard to the poverty of Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, and of suggesting the means of relief.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon a long discussion took place as a proposal to extend the Matoonga Leper Asylum. Mr. E. B. Carroll first of all moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Corporation increase their monthly contribution to the Matoonga Leper Asylum of Rs. 1,000, to the extent Rs. 10 per head per mensem, additional for each patient, beyond the number of 200, and up to the number of 300. The cost to be met by a grant from surplus cash balance. At present, he said Government and the Municipal Corporation contributed Rs. 1,000 each per month for the up-keep of the lepers; but the Municipal Commissioner had found the public had responded more liberally than was anticipated to the request for subscriptions, while the building had cost much less than they expected. They had funds to extend the building to afford accommodation for another hundred lepers, but they required money for their up-keep. No opposition was offered to the extension of the building, but some of the members were of opinion Government should pay an equal share of the extra grant. Dr. Viegas accordingly moved an amendment that the following should be added to Mr. Carroll's motion, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government again with the view of obtaining a moiety of the amount sanctioned by the Corporation," and on a vote being taken the amendment was carried.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, the examination-in-chief of Dawood Abbaji, the servant of Bachoo Haji Abdoolla and his wife Rahimatbai, who stand charged with murdering Haji Abdoolla Haji Noor Mahomed and four other Mahomedan tenements of a house in Khambaker Street on the 21st of January, was continued before Mr. C. W. Richardson, third Presidency Magistrate. This witness, it will be recollected, turned Queen's evidence. His depositions yesterday were to the effect that he witnessed the action of the poison which he was directed to administer by his master Buchoo in the manner deposed at the last hearing, and that he was present when each of the five members of the family were seized with convulsions and expired. His evidence further disclosed that Buchoo, fully anticipating the fatal results of the poisonous strychine powders, had summoned two *mohullas* for enshrouding the corpses and carrying away the bodies on biers brought for the purpose. About seven or eight months ago a quarrel ensued between the deceased Mowladeena and Buchoo over some gold ornaments, and resulted in the valuables being forcibly made over to the deceased Haji Abdoolla Haji Noor Mahomed, in whose possession they were found when the tragedy occurred. After the plans of the premises in Rhambaker Street were declared correct and put in, the case was adjourned till two o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday the 28th instant.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala and suite left yesterday morning by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Baghdad for Karachi.

THE London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph-house, Eastcheap, are now exhibiting a collection of Indian fibres and other similar products, supplied by Kew Gardens, which comprises two samples of cotton, one sample of cotton-plant bark, one sample of cotton-plant fibre, two samples of cotton silk, seventeen samples of jute fibre, five of agave fibre, six of cocoa fibre in various stages, one sample of vegetable silk, four samples of bark and one sample of paper made therefrom, three samples of flax, and forty samples of various fibres and grasses for paper-making and other purposes.

ABOUT two miles from Bagamoyo a village is being built specially for lepers, towards the expenses of which the Hindoo traders there have contributed Rs. 4,000, while the French Roman Catholic missionaries, who will tend the lepers, have given the site, and are already having huts built on it. The doctors of the German force will undertake the medical duties.

IT is announced at the War office that the Queen has commanded that the grant of the India Medal, 1854, with a clasp inscribed "Chin-Lushai, 1889-90," shall be extended to all troops and others who, between November 15, 1889, and April 30, 1890, "served with the Burma Column, including those employed on the lines from Gangaw to Yezagyo and the garrisons of Fort White and intermediate posts to Kalemyo, from the date of concentration at Gangaw, and to that on which the Chittagong Column from the date of leaving Demagiri."

MR. LABOUCHERE in *Truth* says: "Mr. Bradlaugh was my colleague for ten years. During all these years our relations, political and personal, were always of the most cordial character. He was in private life a throughly true and amiable man, whilst in public life he was ever ready to sacrifice popularity to his convictions of what was right. He was as is known, an atheist, but his standard of duty was a very high one, and he lived up to it. His life was an example to Christians, for he abounded in every Christian virtue. This the House of Commons came at last to recognise. I do not think that there is a single member more popular or more respected than he was on both sides. Often and often Conservatives have, in a friendly way, said to me :—'What a much better man your colleague is than you are.' And I entirely agreed with them."

COMMANDER F. G. DUNDAS has been appointed by the Imperial East African Company their Commissioner and principal Naval Officer, and he has left for Mombasa to take up the appointment. Commander Dundas is to have a small steam-yacht, and will at first undertake an expedition to discover the distance to which the Tana River is navigable, and afterwards he will push on to the lakes for the purpose of surveying and exploring them and their tributary rivers.

THE number of the *Journal of the Society of Arts* for January 30, contains a full report of Mr. E. J. Watherston's paper on "The Hall-marking of Silver Plate," with special reference to India, and the discussion on the subject, in which Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Bernard, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, and others took part. The general opinion is against compulsory hall-marking, and Sir George Birdwood, in an able and well-informed speech, stood alone in his opposition to the voluntary system. Hall-making of some description, says Sir George Birdwood, is absolutely necessary in India, if that country is to derive any great advantage from the abolition of the plate and gabs of wind and thunder-storms are reported at Akola and in the North-West Provinces. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions to the eastwards of Raipur and also to the westwards of Karachi.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

SIR HENRY LOCH, the Governor of the Cape Colony, and the Hon'ble Cecil Rhodes, the Premier, were received by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House on the 5th instant., and remained to luncheon.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, president, occupied the chair and the others present were :—Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hasambhai Visram, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Kavasji Pestonji, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rustamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE STALLS AT THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved, and Dr. Banks seconded, "That in reply to a petition, dated 11th December last, the stall-holders of the Arthur Crawford Markets be informed that the stallage rents at present levied are fair and not unduly high, and that there appears to be no just reason for reducing the rents," which was carried.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE MATOONGA LEPER ASYLUM.

Mr. E. B. Carroll moved, "That as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Corporation increase their monthly contribution to the Matoonga Leper Asylum of Rs. 1,000 to the extent Rs. 10 per head per mensem additional for each patient, beyond the number of 200, and up to the number of 300. The cost to be met by a grant from surplus cash balance." It might, he said, strike the members of the Corporation as a very remarkable thing, that after their liberality in giving their sanction to a vote of Rs. 1,000 towards the Matoonga Leper Asylum, they should so soon be asked again to open their purse-strings to a further extent and give an additional grant. There was no denying the liberality that the Corporation had displayed on that occasion, and he must appeal in that case, not to any right but to the pity of the Corporation for those unfortunate beings for whom that asylum had been prepared. He might also appeal to the natural pleasure that the Corporation must have in being credited before the eyes, not only of Bombay, but of all India of having done their utmost to shield, and cure, and tend, those unfortunate people, who, had been through no fault of their own, condemned to a life of misery and probably of comparatively early death. These were the grounds on which he and others who favoured that proposal appealed to the Corporation that day—to their sense of feeling—not to any legal claims. It was purely a moral claim. The main facts connected with the matter being brought before them so soon again were these :—The Corporation gave a grant of Rs. 1,000, and Government gave a grant of Rs. 1,000 also. The cost per leper was Rs. 10 per month, and the income therefore could only support at the present rate of maintenance two hundred lepers. The Commissioner found that the public responded more liberally to the request made to them to subscribe for the establishment of this leper asylum at Matoonga; and while their success in that way was greater than they had ventured to hope, the cost of building had been less than it was at first imagined it would be. The result of that was there was more money available than they had bargained for, and the Commissioner found himself in the fortunate position of being able to add another ward to this hospital with the money available. Having that money it would appear to be a great pity were it not utilised for the benefit of the lepers for whom that asylum had been built. It was for that object he had come before them with that proposition. If that ward were added, some other contribution would be required for the maintenance of the lepers who were in this ward. At the Hyderabad Dharmsala there were a hundred lepers alone, and there they were in a very crowded part of the town, and the liability of contagion amongst the inhabitants still existed, and if they could find means to remove them, the proper place to remove them to was naturally Mato

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greatest Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 4, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of ALEPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

GREAT COAT CLOTH.—For Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

BOMBAY RACES.—Correct Cards of this Day's Races, As. 4 each. Complete Prospectus in Pocket-book form, price As. 8.—"CAXTON WORKS."

ON VIEW.—Mr. F. W. PETERSON'S BONA FIDE Sale of valuable furniture, tool chest piano, cooking stove, sewing machine, books, &c., at the top floor, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

LOST, a FOX TERRIER, answering to "JOCK," well marked with a dark patch across hind quarters and on one shoulder ; tip of one ear gone. Any one returning him to DR. COLLIE, EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, or giving information leading to his recovery, will be rewarded.

ON VIEW.—At Cumballa Hill, Bona-Fide Sale of Mr. J. RICH'S valuable furniture, carriages, Pegu Ponies, pictures, statues, garden, &c., to be sold on 25th February.

IF you wish to make your friend a cheap yet valuable present, send him a PHIAL of each MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills, Tooth and Ringworm Powder, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops. For certificates and other particulars see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, begs to notify to the Public that he has CLOSED his present Hotel at Lanowli in Mr. ROBERT FREDERICK'S BUNGALOW, and WILL OPEN a new Hotel at KHANDALLA, (which is popularly considered to be a Better and Healthier Place than Lanowli) shortly.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CARDING MASTER for the Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore. Salary Rs. 250 per Mensem, with free Quarters and a Commission. Applications, with copies of Testimonials, to be forwarded to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Cawnpore.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instrumens lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP, a strong, light open carriage, convertible into Mail Phaeton, built by a European. Also a small light Victoria. Both in good condition and suitable for one horse or pair. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHANI'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—Two McKean's Patent Automatic Rock Boring Machines complete, with steel drills, 1¼ to 4 feet, and steam tubing. Apply to GEO. GARAGAN and Co., Byculla, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER Bono and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for Travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLORS Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

BREAKFASTS AND TIFFINS.—Tea, Coffee and Ices, Mutton Patties, &c., at PEARSE'S, the Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "F.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renowed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY, is the most Commodious Hotel, being unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

A CARD.—Mr. N. N. WASLEKAR, C.E., M.E., &c., Architect, Engineer, and Surveyor. Offices :—9, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. May be consulted in all branches of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases cured upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. M. L. Batliwala Dadar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* and Magazine containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

WHITE KID COURT SHOES, Superior Quality, Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

RECEIVED by last Mail, Tunes for "Phœnix," "Giant Ariston," "Aristons," "Celestinas," "Aureophones," and "Euphoniums."—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of M il Day.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SUNDAY next, the First of MARCH, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train for Jabalpur, now leaving Bombay at 16-0, will leave at 17-0, arrive at Bhusawal at 8-30, leave at 11-0, and arrive at Jabalpur at 5-30 instead of at 5-25 the third morning.

SECOND.—The Down Mail Train from Bombay at 22-0 will start at 22-30, arrive at Bhusawal at 9-50, instead of at 8-35, leave at 10-10, and arrive at Itarsi at 17-10 instead of at 16-5. It will leave Itarsi at 17-40 instead of at 16-20, and arrive at Jabalpur at 23-35 instead of at 23-20 as at present.

THIRD.—The Down Mixed Train, which now leaves Bombay at 21-0, will leave at the same time, but it will arrive at Bhusawal at 19-0 the next evening, leave at 20-40, and arrive at Jabalpur at 17-0 instead of at 18-0 as at present.

FOURTH.—The present Down Passenger Train from Bhusawal to Nagpur at 9-30 will start at 10-40 and reach Nagpur at 22-30 instead of at 21-20 the same evening.

FIFTH.—The Up Mail Train from Jabalpur will start at 8-50 instead of as at present, at 4-50, and it will arrive at Itarsi at 8-30 instead of at 19-30, leave at 9-0, and arrive in Bombay at 6-30 the following morning.

SIXTH.—The Up Mixed Train will leave Jabalpur at 8-0 instead of at 7-0 and arrive at Bhusawal at 6-15 the next morning. It will leave Bhusawal at 9-0 instead of at 8-0, and arrive in Bombay at 5-30 instead of at 6-0 the third morning.

SEVENTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Jabalpur will leave there at 22-40 and arrive at Bhusawal at 18-15. It will leave Bhusawal at 18-45 instead of at 19-40, and reach Bombay at 9-0 instead of at 10-50 on the third day.

EIGHT.—The Up Passenger Train, which now leaves Nagpur at 6-30, will leave instead at 4-10, and arrive at Bhusawal at 15-15 instead of at 19-15.

NINTH.—The present 20 o'clock Up Passenger Train from Nagpur will start at 21-0, reach Bhusawal at 7-30, leave at 7-40, and arrive in Bombay at 20-30 instead of at 19-15 the next morning.

TENTH.—The Down Passenger Trains, now leaving Bombay for Poona at 8-30, 13-30 and 17-0 will leave instead at 8-30, 11-0, and 14-30, arriving at Poona at 15-0, 17-0, and 20-15 respectively.

ELEVENTH.—The Down Mail Train, now leaving Bombay at 21-0, will leave at 21-30, arrive at Poona at 2-38, leave at 3-10, and arrive at Raichur at 16-25, as at present.

TWELFTH.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay at 23-0 will leave at 22-45, and arrive at Poona at 6-30, as at present. It will leave Poona at 8-0 and reach Raichur at 0-30.

THIRTEENTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Poona at, 19-15 will start at 19-0 and reach Diksal at 23-0 instead of at 13-55.

FOURTEENTH.—Additional Mixed Trains will run between Bombay and Poona. The Down Train will leave Bombay at 22-30 and arrive at Poona at 7-20 the next morning, and the Up Train will leave Poona at 23-15 and arrive in Bombay at 8-45 the next morning.

FIFTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Raichur at 6-30, will start at the same time, but will reach Sholapur at 14-35, leave at 15-3, arrive at Poona at 22-45. This train will run in connection with the Mixed Train leaving Poona at 23-15.

SIXTEENTH.—The Up Mail Train from Raichur will leave at 11-15 instead of at 12-15. It will arrive at Poona at 0-15, leave at 0-30, and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 instead of at 7-30 the next morning.

SEVENTEENTH.—The Up Mixed Train leaving Diksal at 8-10 will leave at 4-0, and arrive at Poona at 7-55, instead of at 12-10.

EIGHTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Trains, leaving Poona at 8-30, 12-30, 17-0 and 23-30 will leave at 6-0, 11-0, 13-45, and 22-0, reaching Bombay at 11-15, 17-30, 19-45 and 6-0 respectively.

NINETEENTH.—The Local Train Service between Bombay and Coorla, Tana and Kalyan will be revised.

TWENTIETH.—The Down Trains leaving Dhond at 5-0 and 13-15, will leave instead at 10-10 and 22-25, reaching Munmar at 20-0 and 6-0 respectively; and the Up Trains from Munmar will start at 13-0 and 20-45, instead of at 1-40 and 14-15, and arrive at Dhond at 22-0 and 4-25 respectively.

TWENTY-FIRST.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti and the Wardha Lines will be altered so as to fit in with altered running of the Main Line Trains.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of March 1891, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-Third of February, 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.
IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries.
A fresh Supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases cashmere and melton cloth.
2 " turkey red cam brics.
2 " green shirtings.
3 " white leno gau ze.
1 " dori a.
12 bales grey shirtings.
3 " dhootie shirtings.
2 " grey T cloth.
1 case khakee dress brocade.
On account of the underwriters—
1031—10 cases damaged coloured beads.
E S and Co
1299 S L B—3657-60 bales S W D grey T cloth, 31 by 24 yards.
On account of the concerned
2 cases combination biscuits.
2 " gom biscuits.
5 " green peas.
A quantity of grey piece goods, such as dhooties, sarries, jaconets, mulls, madapolums, shirtings, T cloth, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 24, 1891.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Electra, 656 tons, Captain N S Smith, cleared yesterday for Aden in ballast.

THE steam-ship Khiwa, 1,452 tons, Captain H Shumacker, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain John H. Robson, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,825 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.C.Macdonald	1716	Rule	B	F Muir & Co
" Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
" Mooltan	408	Taylor	C	B & P S & Co.
" Iran	2316	DeLargy	D	E Bates & Co.
Ship G. Caladh	194	Lamont	H	F Muir & Co.
S.S. Bardi	2295	Benoke	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
" St. Fillans	1937	FitzGerald	P	K Nixon & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
" Poonani		Nacoda		do.
" Neera		Nacoda		do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Armenia	2218	Read	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Pekin	3221	Harris	6	P & O S N Co
" Molpomene	1948	Mitis	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Imperatrix		Egger	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Niagara	197	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co.
" Khiva	1462	Shumacker	10	Hajee Cassam.
" Dragoman	1783	Nash	12	K Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London, Jan 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Persian, Gulf.
	Avoca (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Khiva (s)	Shumacker	Calcutta.
	Electra (s)	Smith	Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Ellianor, for Hull.
" Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Loodiana, for Coast and Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
December.					
25	Amizado(Bg)	Fukeer Sumsoon	Delagoa Bay		
January.					
29	King fisher H M's	Gardiner	Zanzibar		
31	Aislaby	Dennis	Cardiff	7	Kurrachee
February.					
4	Swanby	Topp	Cardiff	12	Rice Ports
6	Tenasserim	Black	Berbera		
	IG	Bartow	Suez	10	Suez
7	Zigo-Zig	Franks	London		Zanzibar
9	Africa	Ashdown	London		Australia
10	Ballarat	Yeale	Calcutta		London
	Aspatria	Moule	London		Calcutta
	Khedive				
	Admiral Kit				
	Frigate	Aleikoff	Bombay		Suez
11	Ethiopia	Frohawk	Zanzibar	11	London
	Maitby	Sherwood	Kurrachee		Hull
	Yarra	Boulland	Marseilles		Sydney
12	Daniel	Ainslie	Cardiff		
	Massilia	Fraser	Sydney	13	London
	Seine	Seymour	London	12	Colombo
	Rio Grande	Veriaque	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Ravonna	Daniel	Calcutta	13	London
	Siam	Caso	Bombay		
13	Celia	Leeuwe	Samarang	13	Port Said FO
	Pegu	Taylor	Rangoon		Port Said FO
	Wanderer				
	H M's	Giffard	Hongkong	14	London
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	17	Hodeida
	Tuna	Lavill	Somali coast		
	Sumatra	Fourtyn	Java	12	Amsterdam
	Imperatrix	Egger	Trieste	14	Bombay
14	Inchgarvie	Majore	Karrachee		Dunkirk
	Armenia	Atkinson	Barry		
	Iona	Cranstone	Calcutta	14	Bristol
	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Stormer	Bremen		Sydney
15	Palestina	Driden	Mussowa	15	Mussowa
	Echuca	Pankhurst	Sydney		London
	Rosneath	Hutchinson	Java		Port Said FO
16	Devonshire	Purvis	Calcutta		
	Sydney	Vaquier	China	17	Marseilles
17	Manora	Burkitt	Calcutta		London

Aden, February 17.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Dragoman s—203 cases aniline, papers, &c, The Bombay Dying and M. Co ; 26 cases confectionery, Cowasjee Brothers ; 7,458 pieces water pipes, Walsh Lovett and Co ; 100 cases soft soap, M. Heeralall and Co ; 4 cases confectionery, H. Lalmia ; 50 cases whiskey, John Fleming and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—39 cases soap, &c, A. A. Rehman ; 80 kegs paint, E. Keekabhoy ; 100 drums linseed oil and 48 cases paint, &c, D. Mooljee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutunfels s—6 packages soap, E. Husson.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sutlej s—65 cases claret, Bomanjee Dinshaw.

FROM BATOUM.

Harewood s—25,000 cases kerosine oil, Sir Tharia Topen ; 13,000 cases kerosine oil, Nansey Khyraz and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FOR HAMBURG.

Whitby s—913 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 715 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Fillans s—14 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000½ cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co ; 409 cwts poppyseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 10,005 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Indramayo s—8,007 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 2,000½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 950 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co : 4,000 cwts wheat, and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Boyts Craig and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co ; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 709 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

Niagara s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 465 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 8,475 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armonia s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed, and 3,000 cwts groundnuts, Boyts Craig and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, Tyabjee and Co ; 6,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Eleanor s—12,000 cwts wheats, Itcharan Harjiwandas ; 7,998 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 156 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Bendi s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 330 bales cotton and 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—834 cwts groundnuts, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 8475 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bendi s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 700 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s—41 bales cotton, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Melpomene s—50 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Melpomene s—50 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mecca s—356 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

42-91—Payne, G and S—Ramchund Megha and others vs Sha Jackissondas Jacthabhoy Papdiwalla.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

620-90—B V N Kirtikar—Poonnmchund Sawa and others vs Bohra Hassonbhai Esmaljee

619-90—A Desir, H and D—Nowrojee Ruttonjee vs Yezdiar Rustomjee Vicajee.

41-91—Craigie, L and O—J H Graham and other vs Joosub Jand and others—In person.

50-91—Mansukhlal, D and J—Nusserwanji Dossabhai Fracis vs Merwanjee Cowasjee Kararia.

51-91—Conroy and H—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and other vs Ghella Culyanjee.

53-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Laljee Kutchra and anothers vs Burjorjee Framjee Lalee and others.
Postponed Long Causes.

296-90—Wadia and G—C P Quiny vs Narayen Hiraji—M H Khan—Part heard.

633-90—Payne, G and S—Shivjee Dhurmajee vs Limbabai and others—Chalk, W and S, and T and D, &c.

159-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mazi vs Jamadar Goolab bin Nussar—Crawford, B B and B.

333-90—Tyabji and D—Tarachundas Luckmidas vs Girdharsing Nundram—Macfarlane, E and H.

600-90—In person—A pauper—Rambin Luxuman Tale vs. Yenkappa Morarji Ghodker and others—In person.

408-89—Shamrao, P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Little, S F and N.
For hearing on second and third issues.

597-89—Balkrishna, V—for paupers—Krishnanath Narayen and another vs Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G, R and B, and Bal. V N K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

165-90—Little, S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram and others—Mansuklal, D and J

413-90—Chhita, M and M—Mungaldas Purmanundas vs Tribhowandas Nursidas and others—Crawford, B B and B

515-90—In person—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Esoo—In person.

325-90—Payne, G and S—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Kamati Sayana Sayboo—M H Khan.

309-90—In person—Jawood Durvesh Ghanchi vs Vulubdas Purshotumdas—Little, S F and N.

383-90—J C Cama—Currimjee Moosajee vs Abdoolally Moosajee—Wadia and G

620-90—In person, a pauper—Sayed Hoossein bin Sayed Ahmed vs C A Turner and another—Khunderao, M.

585-88—Crawford, B B and B—Dhunbajee vs Nowrojee Bomonjee Vakeel and others—Pestonjee and R, J C C, W and G, A H and D, and N and H.

823-88—Conroy and R—Khazoobai vs Kazi Rahimtula bin Kazi Fatay, &c—Little, S, F and N

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

THE latest quotations by wire relating to Finance and the Markets, were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date ; but press telegrams from Washington were published this morning, the tenor of which is against the rehabilitation of Silver by American Legislation for the present.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	4,11,456
" " Branches	Inc.	"	42,914
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	58,53,876
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,49,477
Loans	Inc.	"	12,39,237
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	52,440
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,19,545
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	76,21,280

Although the abstention of the directors of the Presidency Bank from advancing their rates of discount at their meeting last Thursday, retaining their minimum at the low level of three per cent., did not point to any greater increase in the demand for Money than would serve to employ a portion of the abnormally heavy Cash Balance held for the time of year without necessitating a check on the out-flow, the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon discloses the large falling off in the Balance since the date of the previous Return of some 76½ lakhs, making close upon 139 lakhs in a fortnight and bringing down the balance to 374¾ lakhs. As occurred during the previous week, the item showing the greatest movement has been Private Deposits which have diminished by 58¾ lakhs ; a considerable accession to loans as will be seen above, has also taken place ; and though the increase in Bills Discounted is trifling, the total expansion of the trade demand is represented by nearly 71½ lakhs.

COTTON.—A return of demand has been felt in this market to-day, and a large business, in which exporters have participated to a considerable extent, has been done on about the basis of previous rates, the total ready and forward transactions reported summing up 12,325 bales. Of these the Mills have taken 1,400 bales of ready new Jalgaum, at Rs. 164-5½ ; 700 Oojein, at Rs. 183-3½ ; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 181½ ; 100 Barsee, at Rs. 191 ; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 155-6 ; 100 Hingunghat, at Rs. 186 ; and 100 Baroda, at Rs. 185 ; and they have contracted for 6,000 bales of Compta, for May delivery, at Rs. 180 ; while exporters have bought 600 bales of ready Bengals, at Rs. 158-70½ ; and 900 bales, for this month's delivery, at Rs. 158½ ; 400 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 163 ; 400 Indore, at Rs. 174 ; 350 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 183-7 ; 350 Nugger, at Rs. 176-80 ; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 192½-200 ; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 181 ; 125 Bhownugger, at Rs. 197½ ; and 100 Mowa, at Rs. 190½ per candy.

WHEAT has continued firm in tone, and *Pessy* of both qualities has further advanced half an anna per cwt. ; but other descriptions are unchanged in value, and only a moderate export business has transpired. We now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent	Rs. 4-13-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent	" 4-12-0	"

SEEDS have been in moderate request for shipment, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have been again put up half an anna to two annas per cwt., the market being firm at the advance ; but other kinds are unaltered. We quote :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-7-0 to Rs. 6-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-14-0 to " 7-0-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-8-0 " " 6-12-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 5-14-0 " " 6-4-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,228	bales.
Wheat	8,950	cwt.
Linseed	23,246	"
Rapeseed	1,429	"
Gingelly	11,256	"
Poppyseed	644	"
Groundnuts	15,957	"
Castorseed	558	"

FREIGHTS remain firm. The Fastnet (s) for early March loading, has been fixed at 25s. per ton ; and business has been done, for April shipment to Continental Ports, at 23s. 6d. ; for May shipment to Hull and Marseilles, at 22s. 6d. to 23s. ; and for June shipment, to Marseilles, 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at 1-16d. below Saturday's closing rates, say at 1s. 5d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5¼d. for three months' sight Credits, and Calcutta coming easy at about the same rates as ours, a further fall of 1-16d. took place here. Very little business has transpired to-day in either direction ; and the market closed quiet, with forward Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 4 15-16d. for any delivery, and Telegraphic at 1s. 4¾d. for any transfer ; and Credits at 1s. 5 3-16d. for March, and 1s. 5¼d. for April, ready rates being as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 15-16 to ¼d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 ¾ to 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	1'81.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further decline of ¼ per cent. for money and of ½ per cent. for account has been established

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REPORT OF THE COINAGE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The report of the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives argues that unlimited coinage would only have the effect of absorbing the surplus Silver. It also dwells upon the unchanged monetary situation since the present Silver Law was passed, and which it considers quite adequate.

Mr. Secretary Foster has been interviewed by a member of the Press, and said it was his intention to continue the policy of his predecessor, Mr. Windom, for the present, and it was not probable that he would change it.

Free coinage he considered to be detrimental to commerce.

SECRETARY FOSTER ON PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Secretary Foster has written a letter strongly in favor of a protectionist policy.

OSMAN DIGNA.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.

Osman Digna has fled to Kassala.

DISASTROUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A disastrous colliery explosion has taken place at Spring Hill, in Nova Scotia, in which one hundred miners were killed and many injured.

Seventy-five bodies have so far been recovered.

TITLES FOR ARMY DOCTORS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Right Hon. E. Stanhope will advise that composite titles be conferred on Army Medical Officers as recommended by the Camperdown Commission.

PARNELLITE DISTURBANCE IN IRELAND.

An Anti-Parnellite meeting took place at Carrick yesterday when violent conflicts took place with the Parnellites who were armed with sticks. Several were injured.

AN INDIAN CASE.

In the Fazul Karim *versus* Mowla Buksh judgment has been given by the Privy Council in favor of the appellants.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

MIRAJ, Feb. 23.

A meeting of Brahmins was held at Kashivishweswar Temple Hall, to protest against Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, Vishnu Shastri Devadhar presiding. It was resolved to send the protest to Government by wire.

NASIK, Feb. 24.

A monstrous Hindoo public meeting, under the presidency of Sadashiva Shastri Joshi, was held in the temple of Bhadrakali last evening, to submit a petition to Government protesting against the passing of the Age Bill. The petition was read and adopted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 7th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, homeward bound, passed Aden in the 21st inst.

HONGKONG, Feb. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nizam (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Feb. 23.

French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, and Niemen from Calcutta arrived.

Oriental Line steamer Ormuz from Aden arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, Feb. 23.

H. M. S. Boadicea, from Colombo, arrived yesterday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollerah 3⅞

The Manchester Market has been flat.

Bar Silver 44⅛

The *Illustrated London News* gives the following list of wills proved, with the amount of the personalty in each case:—

	£
Mr. William Beckett, late of Nun Appleton ...	456,400
Sir William Richard Drake, Kt., F.S.A., late of 13 Prince's Gardens	237,000
General Sir Edmund Augustus Whitmore, K.C.B., late of 75 Cadogan place	25,000
Mr. John Gray Chalmers, late of Balnacraig ...	73,000
Mr. William Gibson, late of Birmingham	52,000
Mrs. Anne Johnson, late of 2 Queen's gardens, Windsor	39,000
Mr. George Head, late of Brook House, East Grinstead, Sussex	30,000
Mr. Richard O'Donnell, J.P., late of The Cottage, Carrick-on-Suir	25,000
Mrs. Georgiana Ellen Colt, late of Rowallan, Malvern	19,000
Rt. Hon. Richard Arthur St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile, late of 13 South square, Gray's inn	11,000
Mr. Ralph Iwerell Thursby, late of 26 Chester terrace, Eaton square	9,000
Major-General Charles Pasley, C.B., late of Queen's Anne's grove, Bedford Park	6,000

CHHOTUBHAI KHANDUBHAI DESAI, a Hindoo gentleman, a barrister of the Middle Temple, was charged at Marlborough Street Police-court, on Feb. 3, with having been drunk and disorderly outside the Empire Theatre, Leicester Square, on the night of the 26th ult. Witnesses having been called as to his condition, Desai cross-examined them, with the object of showing that that he was not drunk but excited at being refused admission to the theatre. On the night in question, it being a "call night" of some fellow students, he had a little champagne at the dinner in the hall of the Middle Temple, in honour of the event, and that was all. Mr. Suyra Nayudu, who was sworn on the Koran, was called to speak to the sobriety of his friend Desai, but it was alleged that that gentleman was the most intoxicated of the party. Inspector John Newport said he was on duty at the Vine Street Station, when the defendant was brought in drunk by Constable 22 C Reserve, and charged, about 9-25 on the night in question. At witness's request he handed in his card, bearing his name, and shouted, "You are a——cad; I am a barrister-at-law, and a friend of the Home Secretary, and I'll make you suffer for this." After the charge had been entered, he again shouted as before. At four o'clock next morning he he was released on the security of his friends. Mr. Arthur Newton said the defendant denied being drunk. He left the Middle Temple two or three minutes after nine o'clock, and he (Mr. Newton) should show by witnesses who saw him that Mr. Desai was absolutely sober at that time. They had it that at twenty-five minutes past nine the charge was taken against him at the station, so that it was incredible he could have become so drunk as was stated in the meantime. Witnesses werethen called as to Mr. Desai's sobriety when he left the hall. Mr. Hannay said it might be that, after the defendant had left the hall and got into the fresh air, the champagne which he had taken affected him. He must pay a fine of 20s., or be imprisoned for ten days.

THE death of Mr. John Dixon recalls the singular story of the shipment and transfer of "Cleopatra's Needle," which, thanks to the ingenuity of this distinguished Tyneside engineer, was, after many haps and mishaps, finally placed in its present position on the Victoria Embankment some thirteen years ago. It will be remembered that this ancient monument of Egyptian civilization, having been presented to the British Government by the Khedive, was, at the expense of Mr., afterwards Sir James Erasmus Wilson, enclosed in a buoyant cylindrical vessel specially constructed for the occasion and taken in tow by the Olga at Alexandria. All went well till the Olga and her convoy encountered a furious gale in the Bay of Biscay, during which the cable parted. A boat's crew, consisting of the second mate and five hands of the Olga, who went to the rescue of the Needle, unhappily perished; and the precious cylinder was left beating about in that stormy sea till it was picked up by a passing steamer and towed into a Spanish port. The Needle —a single stone—weighed in itself 186 tons, and £2,000 was paid for salvage. Mr. Dixon died at his villa, "High Towers," East Croydon, at the comparatively early age of 56.

THE English trade in ivory, it appears, is one among the many branches of industry which have suffered under the restrictions of the M'Kinley Tariff. The importation of billiard balls, for instance, has largely decreased since the revised scale came into force, and this, coupled with an increase in the supply, has caused dealers in ivory to take a somewhat gloomy view of the situation.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

POLITICS for the time being are not particularly exciting, and public interest in the Boulogne Negotiations is remarkably feeble. All sorts of rumours are afloat, but people generally are content to wait for the full explanation that Mr. M'Carthy promises to make at the meeting of his supporters summoned for next Thursday. As you ought to be in possession of the facts long before this letter reaches Bombay, I refrain from speculating on the chances of a re-union of the Irish party. In some quarters, particularly among the Parnellites, a complete reconciliation is confidently anticipated, but this hopeful feeling is not entirely shared by the other wing. Mr. Parnell is now an old hand at "bluff," and his latest speech may only be a piece of unjustifiable boasting, but certain signs of uneasiness noticeable in the ranks of the M'Carthyites—this week's *United Ireland* dubs them the "English-Irishmen"—seem to encourage the belief that the Uncrowned King will emerge from the dispute with flying colours. Within the past four and twenty hours there has been a revival of the bitterness against Mr. William O'Brien, whose affection for the deposed chief is gall and wormwood to so many of his colleagues. Apart from other instances of his complaisant attitude to Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Brien's withdrawal of his name from the suppressed *Insuppressible*, and worse still his refusal to assist the projected new paper by allowing himself to be appointed the nominal editor, will not readily be forgotten by those who had implicitly reckoned on his co-operation.

The event of the week, so far as Parliament is concerned, has been the debate on Mr. Gladstone's Religious Disabilities Bill. The Liberal leader is complimented all round on his speech, which for a man of his age was certainly a wonderful performance. Conservatives say that his object was merely to stir up dissensions among his opponents for election purposes, and if they are right, he has, at all events, to some extent succeeded. In deciding to offer all the opposition in their power to the measure, the Government have seriously offended their Roman Catholic supporters. How deeply injured this section of the Unionist party is is shown by the letter of the Duke of Norfolk published in this morning's issue of the *Times*. On the other hand, the ultra-Protestants of Ulster are so indignant with the Liberal Unionists who voted with Mr. Gladstone for trying to do away with this last remnant of religious intolerance that Sir Henry James's projected visit to Belfast may have to be abandoned. The well-known Orange representative, Mr. William Johnston, has called upon his co-religionists to boycott this great opponent of Home Rule. "Let no Protestant or Orangeman," telegraphs Mr. Johnston, "attend his meetings. Leave him to be received by those who share his views." It is to be hoped, for the sake of the Government, that the sins of Lord Cranborne will not be visited on the head of his father. The appearance of the Marquis of Salisbury's son and heir in the minority has occasioned more comment than the attitude of Lord Hartington. The Liberal Unionist leader sat through the discussion, but walked out before the voting. Lord Randolph Churchill (who has completely altered his well-known features by growing a beard during his sojourn abroad) also prudently abstained from voting. Unless in the meantime Dr. Parker is able to rouse the "Nonconformist conscience," the next Liberal Ministry is certain to pass the Bill, which on Wednesday was only rejected by a majority of thirty.

By the last mail Mrs. David Carmichael, the energetic general honorary secretary of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, received a letter from the Agent-General to the Governor-General in Central India, promising his co-operation. Governments, political agents, and other officials can render valuable help by responding to the wish of the Society, that the presents given to native princes shall in all cases be of Indian instead of European workmanship. The Supreme Government alone spends a very considerable sum every year in gifts for her Majesty's feudatories, and for the sake of the artizans of India it may be hoped that the efforts of the S. E. P. I. A. to induce the authorities to purchase only indigenous objects will be crowned with success. As an illustration of the growing interest felt in the Society at home I may mention that Mrs. Carmichael has been invited to deliver a lecture at an exhibition now being held in an important town in the Eastern Counties. As Mrs. Carmichael cannot leave town, her place will be taken by one of her colleagues, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., the talented Curator of the India Museum. The Society intends to hold an exhibition of Indian textiles, &c., in connection with the International Congress of Orientalists next year. I should have mention that among the recent donors is Raja Gajapati Rao, a considerable landowner in Vizagapatam. Considering the objects of the Society, it will no doubt be liberally supported throughout the Peninsula.

Most of your readers are aware that an International Congress of Hygiene and Demography is to be held in London this year. The Prince of Wales is the president, and takes considerable interest in the preparations. A large number of distinguished foreign delegates are expected, and it is hoped that India will be well represented. A special meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts has been convened for next Wednesday to consider what action can be taken to assist the Congress by collecting information regarding the progress of sanitation in India, and in other ways. Sir Douglas Galton, the chairman of the Organizing Committee, is to be present.

Many persons will be surprised to learn that the present staff of the India Office includes no fewer than 32 of the old Company's servants. So, at all events, I am assured by those who ought to know. It is rumoured that the permanent Undersecretary is anxious to pension off these veterans, because they stand in the way of a scheme of reorganization that he wishes to carry out. I am not acquainted with the details of Mr. Godley's proposals, but from what I can gather he would like the rules and regulations of the India Office to be assimilated to those of the rest of the Government departments. In other words, he thinks that the India Office should be subject to the Treasury. This is the report going about, but how far it is accurate I cannot say. According to my information the Treasury has been sounded and is not disposed to acquiesce. My lords possibly foresee that if they did assume this responsibility, they would be adding one more weapon to the armoury of those who think that some portion, at all events, of the cost of the India Office should be defrayed out of the Imperial Exchequer, if only for the sake of increasing the opportunities of discussing Indian topics in the House of Commons. Opinions differ respecting the propriety of making the taxpayers contribute towards the expenses of the India Office. It is true that the Colonies do not pay a single penny of the Colonial Office expenditure, but then the India Office does work which the sister department is exempted from. For instance, the India Office performs duties that in the case of the Colonies are performed by the Agents-General and their respective staffs, who of course are not paid by the English Treasury. Everyone, however, will agree that whether England pays all, a part, or none of the charges at home, it would be an improvement if the expenditure on behalf of India in this country could in some way be brought under the investigation of Parliament. Here is a chance for Mr. Maclean or some other Anglo-Indian member to distinguish himself. The hon. member for Oldham on this point was at one with the late Mr. Bradlaugh.

By the way, Mr. James Maclean, as he is always called in the House to prevent confusion with the Liberal Unionist Q.C. of the same name, has put down on the paper the resolution he proposes to move with reference to the Indian mill industry. The terms of the motion are as follows:—"That in the opinion of this House the evidence given before the Indian Factory Commission of 1890 as to the hours of labour and general conditions of the workpeople employed in Indian factories calls for immediate legislation on the lines laid down in the Factories and Workshops Act." Mr. Maclean will call attention to the subject as early as possible. Let us hope that his zeal will be rewarded when the General Election comes. I fear that poor Mr. Samuel Smith will think that his preserves have been rather poached upon. The Lancashire people appear to be confident of carrying everything their own way, and with the cotton duties precedent, who shall say that the boast for spirit they are inclined to indulge in is not justified? The heads of both political parties will think twice before they do anything to estrange the Lancashire vote, particularly when in the natural course of events a dissolution cannot be very far off.

The papers do not report Mr. W. H. Smith's reply to a question put by Mr. M'Laren on Tuesday. The member for Crewe asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would undertake that Sir John Gorst's Bill should be "taken as the first order of the day, after due notice, when it is discussed," and if he could state when it will come on. I was not present, but I am told that Mr. Smith replied curtly that the Government must be guided by the exigencies of public business. Mr. M'Laren of course is not so formidable an opponent as Mr. Bradlaugh, and can safely be treated by Ministers in an off-hard manner. Mr. M'Laren appears to have sought the aid of Mr. John Morley, for it was reported in the Lobby on Wednesday afternoon that Mr. Smith had promised the right hon. member for Newcastle that "full notice" should be given. Mr. M'Laren has formerly notified his intention of moving as an amendment on the second reading. "That this House expresses its regret that in proposing by this Bill to increase the number of the Additional Members of the Indian Councils for making Laws and Regulations no recognition is given to the elective principle." Mr. Seymour Keay has handed in a similar amendment. Mr. Maclean will propose modifications of Mr. M'Laren's motion so as to make it read as follows:—"That this House expresses its satisfaction that in proposing by this Bill to increase the number of the Additional Members of the Indian Councils for making Laws and Regulations no recognition is given to the elective principle which is unsuited to the character of the native population and would be injurious to the interest of English rule in India." It was rumoured in the smoking-room of the House, the other night that if Mr. Bradlaugh had lived, he would have confronted Mr. Maclean with a quotation from one of his Bombay speeches advocating what he now declares to be unsuited to the character of the native population and injurious to the interests of English rule in India. The member who mentioned the report must have heard something from Mr. Bradlaugh, but perhaps he misunderstood what was said to him. It would astonish many persons here and possibly also some in India if Mr. Maclean had really advocated the adoption of the elective principle for the Legislative Councils. Sir Roper Lethbridge, who, in regard to Indian affairs, continues to occupy a position midway between the late Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir Richard Temple, has, according to the *Standard*, decided to move an amendment to the M'Laren-Keay amendments "expressing satisfaction at the recognition of the elective principle implied in the provisions of the Bill, and at the fact that the application of this principle is limited by the discretion of the Indian Government." The action of Mr. Arnold Morley or rather of Mr. Gladstone in issuing last week a whip on behalf of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, which is likely to be dropped, may lead people in India to assume that the Liberal leaders will unequivocally support Mr. M'Laren's amendment. I am not sure from what I learn that this is quite a matter of course. The Opposition chiefs may say that their three-lined whip does not commit them to anything, and meanness has not yet been banished from politics. If they did not mean to vote with the Congress party in the House, the whip ought not to have been sent out. Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, by virtue of his having for a short time filled the position of Under-Secretary of State for India, occupies a front bench-seat, and if Mr. Gladstone goes to him for advice—perhaps a somewhat far-fetched assumption—Mr. M'Laren will not receive much effectual assistance from the Liberal leaders. If Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth's views are correctly reported by Lobby gossips, he is entirely opposed to introducing in any form the voting element in the selection of Legislative Councillors. The utmost he would concede is that certain specified bodies be allowed to submit, say three names, for the Government to choose from. The Bill was among yesterday's orders; it has been deferred till Monday *pro forma*.

This evening Sir Roper Lethbridge asks Baron de Worms as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any decision has yet been arrived at as to the exemption of the island of Ceylon from military contribution, especially in regard to the provision for the military defence of Trincomallee, the head-quarters of the Imperial Navy in Indian waters.

Among the private members' Bills introduced this Session is one for the "more effectual prevention of fraudulent trading." The measure provides that anyone trading or carrying on business in England or Wales under a name or names different from the name or names of the actual proprietor or proprietors and not being a mining company subject to the jurisdiction of the stanneries or an incorporated company, shall register the following particulars:—(*a*) The name, names, or style under which the business is carried on; (*b*) the nature of the business; (*c*) the place or places wherever situate at which the business is carried on, (*d*) the full name, usual residence and other occupation, if any, of every person having any proprietary interest in the business. Offenders are to be liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a fine not exceeding one pound for every day during which the default has continued. The Bill is introduced by an Irish member, Mr. Arthur O'Connor and backed by two Conservatives, Mr. Addison and Sir Rollit, so it does not interfere with the little pickings of the noble army of guinea pigs, Mr. O'Connor will probably find his path less difficult than that of Mr. Warmington, whose Directors' Liability Bill was so horribly pulled to pieces last Session.

I see that Sir William Wedderborn has been down to Norwich to lecture before the Local Liberal Association on "India and Radicalism." The chairman, Mr. F. W. Verney, who may be known to some of your readers as the English Secretary of the Siamese Legation in London, and a prospective Liberal M.P., introduced Sir William as one who, having been four and twenty years in India, had never become officialised, but had always kept an open mind. According to the reports in the Norwich papers, the lecturer said that he regarded the people of India as the most gentle, industrious, and law-abiding people upon earth. He had lived amongst them for nearly a quarter of a century, and had never received an unkindness; hence they would not be surprised that he was anxious to obtain justice for them. He had no new principles to inpart for them, as the principles which were good for Englishmen would be good for the people of India. He described the present characteristic of our rule in India as "unmixed Toryism, which was the rule of the classes." English rule, he further said, was of officials by officials, and for officials. He did not apparently mention that a few of these dreadful officials are natives. His audience, I fear, went away under the impression that every Government clerk in India is an Englishman. We know from what occurred in the last Indian Budget debate that this or a very similar notion may be entertained by chosen representatives of the free and independent electors. Some of Sir William Wedderburn's arguments would hardly commend themselves to strict logicians. For instance, he drew a harrowing picture of the sufferings from poverty of the native inhabitants of the country as the result of our imperfect administration, and yet he went on to say that the people of India appreciated the benefits they owed to England, and would not exchange our rule for that of Russia. Another of Sir William's statements I quote textually:—"The actual rule of India was in the hands of a small clique of the least respectable men in the service, against whose decisions there was practically no appeal." This statement is rather remarkable as coming from a man who has himself taken a part in "the actual rule of India," but possibly the lecturer has been misrepresented by the reporter. The *Daily Chronicle* in commenting on the article contributed by Sir W. W. Hunter to this month's *Contemporary Review* admits that poverty has been for ages the curse of India. From the time of less candid supporters of the Congress movement a person unacquainted with the facts might suppose that peace and plenty reigned throughout the land until the English landed in India. In all agitations a certain amount of exaggeration seems to be considered necessary in order to attract public attention.

In Civil Service circles it is rumoured that Sir F. Sandford was raised to the peerage the other day in pursuance of a promise made when a Barony was conferred upon Sir Ralph Lingen. The former, it appears, was rather displeased that he should have been passed over in 1885 by Mr. Gladstone, and the story goes that he was assured by one of Lord Salisbury's colleagues that his claims should be recognised at the first opportunity. Lord Lingen, though a very active worker in the London County Council, suffers from deafness. When Mr. Gladstone called upon him to say that the Queen had decided to make him a peer he nodded his head, thinking that the then Prime Minister was giving some routine instructions about a matter that was then engaging the attention of the Treasury. The distinguished permanent official did not know of the honour that had been conferred upon him until he saw it announced in the papers.

A propos of the gambling scandal to which I made some allusion last week, the statement that the officer concerned had sent in his papers is confirmed by *Truth*. He still remains in England, and it is said intends to take steps to prove his innocence. The report this morning is that he means to proceed against the two arbitrators under whose award he signed, or is supposed to have signed, the document renouncing card-playing and horse-racing. The incident out of which all the trouble arose occurred, I learn, at a house in Yorkshire, the hostess of which is well-known for her hospitality not only in the country, but also in London. The affair continues to be an absorbing topic of conversation in certain high circles, and the general opinion seems to be that matters cannot be allowed to rest where they are. According to all accounts, there is far too much playing for high stakes what are known as smart country houses, and the Bishops can hardly expect the lower classes to give up the vice of gambling when so bad an example is set them by people who ought to know better. The aristocracy is still a power in the State. When it comes to regard the evils complained of as not less discreditable than drunkenness, we may expect to see an improvement, but not before. I was only talking a few hours ago to a gentleman who is constantly staying at great country houses, and he assured me from his own experience that high playing has become an intolerable nuisance, as well as a cause of positive suffering in some cases where the players, often ladies, are unable to bear their losses.

DURING the gale which blew on Tuesday night (3rd instant,) at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the fishing schooner, Senator Morgan, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, dashed ashore at Cow Bay, a point east of that port. The sea was so high that it meant certain death to try and land on the rocky beach. The crew then lighted a fire on deck. This was done in order to attract attention to their perilous position. Two brothers named Mosher, on perceiving the flames, hastened to the scene and made every effort to afford assistance. The captain of the Senator Morgan threw a tub overboard containing a life-line, but it did not make for land. The brothers Mosher were fortunately accompanied by their dog, which they encouraged to enter the foaming water. The animal with marvellous sagacity swam out to the tub, secured the life-line and brought it to shore. A hawser by this means was hauled to the beach and the Senator Morgan's crew, eight in all, succeeded by its help in scrambling to land with great difficulty and after many exciting failures.

THE LATE MR. BRADLAUGH.

OUR London correspondent writes:—The funeral of Mr. Bradlaugh brought together a large concourse of admirers, but the numbers who assembled in the picturesque necropolis, not far from Dr. Leitner's Institute, were small in comparison with what they would have been if the remains of the late politician had been deposited in one of the Metropolitan cemeteries. No professing Christian could have felt hurt at anything that occurred. There was, however, one incident that must have grated on the feelings of some of the spectators. In front of the grave a large semi-circle was formed by the stewards joining hands. Within this enclosure the Members of Perliament, representatives of the Press, and other privileged persons were collected together. When the body with the mourners arrived we were all told to stand on one side in order that the scene might be photographed. Whilst the photographer made his preparations the more imposing of the floral tributes were arranged so as to improve the picture. I am glad to learn that Mr. Bradlaugh's daughter, Mrs. Bonner, was not responsible for this innovation, which seems to have been entirely the work of indiscreet friends. One could not help being struck with the resemblance between Mrs. Bonner and her distinguished father. She also seems to possess some of his qualities for she firmly declined to listen to any of those who counselled her to allow addresses to be delivered at the open grave. Although fully sharing her father's theological views, and remembering that he was in favour of silent funerals, she with, as I consider, excellent taste, shrunk from sanctioning a course that might have been attended with painful consequences. Your ordinary secularist is not the most judicious of persons, and we can imagine how easily a eulogy of Mr. Bradlaugh might have been turned into an indecent attack on the orthodox part of the sympathising crowd. I was told that one "Freethinker" came all the way from Belgium for the purpose of delivering a speech. Mrs. Bonner made it known beforehand what the ceremony would be, and in the circumstances some surprise was expressed that Mr. John Morley was the only politician of the first rank at Brookwood. I counted about a dozen English and Irish M. P.s, but I did not see a single Conservative present. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"At Woking Necropolis this afternoon a well-known Liberal Member of Parliament told me the following instructive story:—In the Lobby of the House of Commons last night he was talking to a Conservative representative about the late member for Northampton. 'I can assure you,' said the Tory M.P., 'that we feel Mr. Bradlaugh's loss quite as much on our side as you do on yours. I suppose you are going to the funeral.' 'Certainly,' was the reply. 'Shall I have the pleasure of seeing you there.' 'Oh, no,' rejoined the deeply-sympathising Conservative gentleman, 'I should very much like to join in paying a last tribute of respect to Mr. Bradlaugh, but I cannot do so because I do not know what my clergyman would say.'" I can confirm the above. The Liberal Member was Mr. Burt. Who the Conservative was I have not inquired. Mrs. Besant, who I am told was present, wrote a touching biographical notice for one of the popular weeklies. "As all his personal friends know Charles Bradlaugh's life," she points out, "was one of rare purity: but the foulest insinuations that profligates could desire were heaped upon him. When they had exhausted their slanders against him, they assailed his daughters and myself, and he was obliged beyond the bar in the House of Commons to listen to insults levelled against us wounding him more bitterly than had they been directed against himself." The following passage will also be read with interest:—"I had only one long chat with him after the first terrible heart attack. He quite recognised the peril of a return of the spasms, but faced it quite simply, only hoping he would not go, for his work was dear to him. When he was worse and the peril graver, he kept the same quiet, manly fortitude; and in our last brief talk, when his voice was low and broken, he only said that he wished to live some years longer, 'for there is no one quite who will do my work. No one understands how that market business affects the food-supply of the poor. It's a dull-looking thing, and no one will take the trouble to work it out.' Unselfish to the very end, he only grieved that, if he died, the poor he loved would not gain what he had been working for for years. And Hindustan, also, lay heavy on his heart, with its millions, inarticulate, misunderstood." Mrs. Bonner writes in the *National Reformer* of this week: "He had troubled very much about the possibilities of his motion not coming on on the 27th, and was delighted when I told him Dr. Hunter was to do it. 'The very man I would have chosen,' he said. Then later on: 'You think I can quite rely upon Hunter doing it?' 'Quite,' I answered, and then he ceased to trouble about it. 'We shan't carry it this time,' he said, 'but if we only get a good vote I shall be satisfied.' When it was announced that Mr. Gladstone was to speak, he said: 'Well, if Gladstone speaks that settles it: the Government will be bound to take it up; and of course they hold the majority; but I shan't mind that.'"

She adds:—"He always knew me and always responded to my voice up till the evening of the last day; but his mind wandered: his little book on Law and Labor was just out—he would find health in another trip to Bombay and back—he would go to Loch Long—he would fish some 'back water'—or now and again he would check the figures in 'General' Booth's accounts."

Mrs. Bonner mentions that before she had been fatherless for thirty hours she received written enquiries as to whether Mr. Bradlaugh had not changed his opinions on religious questions during his illness. She says he died as he had lived "a consistent and conscientious Atheist." Mr. Bradlaugh was buried on the "earth-to-earth" system, which has been so ably advocated in the *Times* by Mr. Seymour Haden. The municipal difference between this place and the ordinary mode of interment is the use of a light, perishable coffin, and the burial in close, dry, and gravelling soil. Some surprise was expressed that Mr. Bradlaugh's remains were not cremated, and going down in one of the special trains I heard some friends of his suggest that the family chose burial because it is cheaper. The real reason why cremation was not resorted to was because Mr. Bradlaugh had never expressed any opinion in favour of that means of disposing of the dead. Members of the "Uncovenanted" Service will be glad to learn that they were not entirely unrepresented at the obsequies. Next to Mr. King I suppose there is no Member of Parliament whose support was so valuable as that of Mr. Bradlaugh. Personally I can testify to the heartiness with which he backed up Mr. King's efforts to obtain the Select Committee, which was afterwards granted. The speech Mr. Bradlaugh made in seconding Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion two years ago was of the utmost value, and will, I do not doubt, always be gratefully remembered by those who have profited, in however small a degree, through his instrumentality as well as that of others.

THE HOSPITAL CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the pleasure to be able to inform "Harmonicus" that Miss Atkinson has kindly promised to play again in an afternoon concert I am getting up for Friday next, 27th instant, at 5-30 o'clock.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 23. R. PESCIO.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

No. 4902, 13th prize—"In the Austrian Tyrol" (worth Rs. 135), by A. Wallace Rimington, has been claimed by Mr. W. H. Nicholson, chief clerk, G. I. P. Railway Offices.

The following prizes have not yet been claimed:—

No. 4304, third prize.
No. 538, seventh prize.
No. 968, eighth prize.
No. 2601, tenth prize.
No. 4790, fourteenth prize.
No. 2481, sixteenth prize.

English and Vernacular newspapers are requested to republish this list that the winners may claim their prizes.

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. HANBURY'S resolution with reference to the position of the private soldier in the Regular Forces, which will be moved on the Army Estimates, is intended to raise the question of the increase of pay of private soldiers, and more especially of non-commissioned officers, and to elicit an expression of opinion in favour of an alteration in the system of deferred pay.

ADMIRAL MAYNE intends to raise the question of the supply of 110-ton guns and similar big guns to the Navy when the Estimates are before the House. It is contended by some of the Service members that these guns have proved to be failures.

A CAIRO telegram of February 7, from the correspondent of the *Times*, says:—The Commission appointed to examine and report upon Mr. Justice Scott's scheme of judicial reform Egypt in has rejected all the proposals made in it. This action was expected owing to the hostility to the scheme which the Commission had already displayed. It appears, however, that objections on questions of detail were mainly the cause of the rejection of the whole scheme. The majority of the members favoured the adoption in principle of the most important of the judicial reforms proposed—namely, the strict supervision of the native tribunals. In another despatch (February 3) the correspondent adds:—The judicial reforms question engrosses public attention, and a favourable settlement is certain on the return of the Khedive on Sunday. Mr. Justice Scott's proposals are considered practicable, and the native community is much gratified at his intention to effect the reforms as much as possible through natives, limiting the English agency to the strictest necessity. The Commission on Mr. Justice Scott's reforms receives no public attention on account of the absence of independent members.

THE TANSA DUCTS AND TUNNELS.

ALREADY much has been written and said of the construction of the great Tansa works, which are destined to remedy very many of the sanitary ills that Bombay has suffered from for many years past. Many visits have been made to the lake at Tansa and the great masonry dam that claims to be the largest in the world, and it must be familiar by description to all, but comparatively little or nothing is known of the means by which the life-giving stream will be conducted over the tract of country between Tansa and Bombay. There is little that is extraordinary from an engineering point of view in the scheme of ducts, tunnels, and pipes that has been devised by the Municipal Engineers; the great trouble has been in carrying it out. The character of the country that has to be crossed is of the wildest description. Mountains, absolute contortions of nature, raising their rocky sides straight up towards the skies and ending in numberless rugged peaks, deep valleys unbearably hot for six months of the year and fever swamps for the rest, mountain gorges, at one time hurling water down with almost irresistible fury, and at other times parched scratches, and deep creeks whose bed are a hundred feet below the water, have all to be crossed. It was possible in the construction of the dam to concentrate the work within a comparatively small area. The lake provided abundance of water for mixing mortar, watering masonry, and for the transport of stone which is blasted out of the surrounding hills. The workmen are accommodated in a village close by, and a good bazaar is provided for their use. It was impossible to have these advantages in the construction of the ducts, as at no one point of the forty-six miles from Tansa to Ghat Cooper is there such an amount of work to do as justified the laying down of any extensive plant. But bit by bit the great duct has had to be made. Zig-zag paths over mountains, ways through jungles, bridges over streams, and extensive railway lines have had to be constructed and laid down before two stones of the conduit could be put together.

THE CONTRACT.

Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co. secured the contract for the construction of the duct from Tansa Dam to Ghat Cooper and commenced work in 1886. It comprises almost every description of engineering, excavation in earth and rock, masonry of various descriptions, aqueducts over ravines and valleys, boring of tunnels from two hundred to eight thousand feet long, surveying for laying down railways for the carrying out of iron pipes, and the erecting of iron bridges. The total value of this portion of the work is estimated at about one hundred lakhs. Four years was originally allowed by the Corporation for the completion of the work, but as the route laid down for the conduit was altered to some extent, substituting tunnel for duct, and consequently increasing the work, the period was extended by one year making the limit of time March, 1892. The urgency in which Bombay stands for the Tansa water was duly impressed upon the contractors, for delay meant suffering and danger to the inhabitants. Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., at once set to work with an enormous staff, surveyed the country, put down their plant and commenced operations within a very short period. Sickness, however, was not long in making its appearance and working out disastrous results. The fierce and blinding heat after the monsoon stewed the decaying vegetation into a fever-breathing mass, and the malarial poison struck down Europeans and Natives alike. At one time the epidemic was so bad that eighty per cent. of those employed at Nevada, about fifteen miles from Tansa, were down at one time with the fever. Cholera, too, claimed its victims; and last year influenza did its best to strike down those who were impervious to the attacks of the other two. The contractors' managing partner, Mr. W. James, sacrificed his life to his duty. One chief agent, Mr. T. Bernard, fell dangerously ill, and had to be sent home to England, and Mr. L. Bibra was appointed as chief. Almost every member of the staff has had to leave the place for lengthened periods to regain their health. The worst period is after the monsoon up to January. From January to the monsoon is fairly healthy, and the best period of the year is during the rains. In addition to that terrible obstacle, little or no work can be done during the monsoon, and the operations have to be almost entirely suspended for four or five months. The short time allowed for the completion of the contract and these great difficulties to carrying on the work, made it necessary when operations were possible to have the work proceeding on every mile. The contractors had, therefore, to organize a large staff and divide the work into eight sections, each with a superintending engineer and a complete staff of sub-agents, overseers, clerks, and timekeepers, and a chief engineer over the whole work. At present the chief partner, Mr. William Lovett, is in Bombay, and directs the work; the working-staff consists of Mr. L. Bibra, chief agent, and Mr. G. Whitehall, tunnel engineer. The managers of sections are Messrs. Wm. Hall, E. H. Fouracres, F. A. Martin, S. Woodward, L. J. Evans, J. Milne, H. Riley, and A. Moylen. The sections are as follows, five for the masonry Duct:—Khore, Nevada, Khalling, Powgan, and Thanna. The others for bridges, tunnels, and pipe-laying. The contractors are certainly to be complimented upon the ability of their staff. Isolated in the jungle and separated from each other by many miles, they pass months of their existence finding little other pleasure than that which they can extract from their labour, and braving the attacks of the deadly fever that passes none by. It is extremely satisfactory to state that the work is now approaching completion, and there is little doubt that the last stone will have been laid, the long line of pipes have reached their goal, and the last foot of tunnel bored, seven months before the expiration of the time within which the contract is to be completed.

THE CONDUIT.

The water in its passage from the lake, which is four hundred feet above Town Hall datum, and carried to Bombay by force of gravitation, passes through masonry conduits, metal pipe syphons, and tunnels. The masonry conduits are ducts of 25 miles in length, and are in most places two hundred to three hundred feet above the level of the valleys. Owing to the precipitious character of the mountain sides deep cutting in the hard rock was necessary. This has been done by hand drilling, and then blasting by gunpowder or dynamite. The masonry arched-channel built into the cutting, is eleven feet wide and nine feet high, and an interior dimension of seven feet by seven feet six inches. These figures show, of course, that the walls are two feet thick. They are built of grey stone quarried out of the neighbouring hills. They are all cement-pointed and when completed are excellent specimens of stone work. The floors are first covered with concrete and then cemented over. The precaution of cement-pointing and flooring is to prevent leakage of water either in or out of the conduit. Extraordinary difficulties have beset the contractors in the construction of this part of the work, adding greatly to the cost and the time within which the conduit might have been completed. It was first expected that the stone excavated from the cuttings would have been suitable for building the wall. Experience, however, has shown otherwise, and that only a small proportion of the stone was acceptable. Consequently suitable stone had to be quarried and rolled down the mountain side and conveyed on the backs of donkeys to the places required, some being carried as far as five and six miles. Thousands of poor little donkeys have been employed on the works. Some natives own perhaps a dozen; and each donkey earns from four to six annas a day. If the owner was just enough to expend half the donkey's earnings on his feed, he would have little save hard work to grumble at. But he is not favoured with such consideration. For ten hours of the day he toils up and down carrying loads to the last ounce of his str

inhabitants. When so much has been said about the sullage pipes of our houses we are naturally led to think of the men who fixed them: the plumbers. There is no escape from the verdict that their work condemns them. The only difficulty in judging the majority of them, is to say whether ignorance or unscrupulousness predominates in their workmanship. The plumber has so much power for good or evil in his hands, that he ought to give some proof of qualification before he is allowed to practise. An engine driver cannot take charge of an engine and boiler however small, until he has passed an examination and got his certificate; and if a boiler in his charge should explode, with fatal results, he will have to give a most satisfactory account of himself to the Coroner before he is a free man. On the other hand doctors are constantly telling their patients that they are suffering from sewer gas poisoning, yet whoever thinks of attacking the plumber, or even the owner of the pipes that did the mischief. The ignorance of the plumber is only to be equalled by that of the man who employs him, whose one idea is to get the work done at the lowest possible price equally regardless of his own healt hand that of his family or his tenants. Education seems to have done nothing among the well-to-do classes in this respect. We have only to turn to the daily papers to learn how devoid of even elementary knowledge the speeches of many of our City Fathers can be when a sanitary question is before them. This ought not to be. Men who can handle with credit important questions of finance, who know the intricacies of exchange and the mysteries of Government paper, can always, if they are willing, master the general principles of sanitation. They would then not only know when they are *badly* served, but also when they are *well* served. They would further save a vast amount of time when they are required to talk on the subject. Our Technical Institute might with great advantage to the public establish a short course of instruction for the training of plumbers. The trade, although less pretentious than that of an engineer, is often more profitable, and it demands much less capital for its establishment. While we await the execution of the great sanitary scheme which at present occupies the attention of our Municipality it would be well to consider to what extent individual effort may contribute to improve our sanitary condition, and purify the air we have to breathe. We cannot too soon [illegible] a change in the habits of [illegible] any general scheme [illegible] far short of its intention. The habits of Falkland [illegible] mestic servants among [illegible] as in Bombay, and is [illegible]ble, nothing of what [illegible]ruck down with sick[illegible] deteriorated health [illegible]nder his own roof. [illegible] learn to realise the [illegible]aminated air, the [illegible]perty will become [illegible] attention to the [illegible] lecture will be [illegible] said let me now [illegible] which has been [illegible]ich some of the [illegible] of mortality; in [illegible]ich of the hours [illegible]atest and the [illegible]ich it has been [illegible]r. C. Chambers, [illegible] partly from [illegible]ee Jeejeebhoy [illegible]dy four years. [illegible] death takes [illegible] curve from [illegible] from violent [illegible] eliminated. [illegible] to us the [illegible] the hours of [illegible] We can [illegible]ves a greater [illegible] another to [illegible]ence that if [illegible]nary, than at [illegible] causes. [illegible] diagram, [illegible] during [illegible]mperature, at[illegible] pressure, and mor[illegible] into the relation of the [illegible]t of mortality. They have [illegible]with a view to show you, as clearly [illegible] what hour, between midnight and mid[illegible] their changes take place. The maximum height of their waves is shown as equal for purposes of comparison. We note that the lowest point of vapour tension is at six in the morning, at the period of lowest temperature. The result is that the air is damper just before sunrise than at any other period of the day. The curve of atmospheric electricity is chiefly remarkable for its correspondence with that of the barometer; its influence on health has not yet been clearly defined. The barometric curve shows the atmospheric pressure to be lowest at about four in the morning and four in the afternoon; and highest at ten in the morning and ten at night. It is at the period of low barometer that impure gases escape most freely from drains sewers and from all decomposing matter; and although the afternoon period is lower than the morning depression there is a greater circulation of air and also the effect of the sun to reduce its unhealthy influence. The last curve, that of mortality may now be considered in its relation to the others. The highest point of this curve is found at half-past four in the morning, shortly after the lowest morning depression of the barometer. A second increase of mortality is found in close correspondence with the four o'clock afternoon depression of the barometer. There are two periods of low mortality, following the two high barometric waves, at ten in the morning, and at ten at night, the latter being the lowest. Ten o'clock at night is consequently the most healthy hour of the twenty-four.

Although the four o'clock afternoon wave is lower than that of the morning, the greater morning mortality may be explained by the dampness of the morning air which allows it to absorb foul gases, and also, by the low temperature prevailing before sunrise, which cools the gases, and causes them to lie near the surface of the ground. It is thus evident that the rate of mortality follows more closely on the barometric curve than on any of the others. The Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Hospital is surrounded by a population whose habits are those of the people of Byrskine Road, and although there is a considerable amount of space about it the air around the building is visibly and sensibly impure in the early morning. There is therefore strong reason to suppose that the mortality line on the diagram represents also the fluctuation of impurity in the atmosphere. We cannot however admit this without finding ourselves in face of another probability:—That if the air were kept pure all though the twenty-four hours the mortality curve would be materially altered in character, and also that the death-rate of the Hospital would decrease. There is a space left between the barometric curve, and that of mortality which should contain a curve representing the amount of carbonic acid (the principal impurity) in the air. Unfortunately, up to the present time, no systematic observation of the impurities of the air have been made in Bombay, and the Municipality is thus without one of the most essential bases for effective sanitary work. We do not know the composition of the air that is found in the narrow gullies between so many of the tall houses of the town. We have no idea at what height, above the ground in various parts of the town, the atmosphere has no more than the recognised '06 per cent. of carbonic acid. We neither know the composition nor the specific gravity of the gases of the sewers, and we have no proof that the means used for ventilating them for the safety of workmen are adequate. None of the Factory Commissions and none of the mill-owners have ever had the air of a factory analysed, and in our hospitals, the ventilation depends upon such air happens to come in at the open windows.

Considering how much money has been spent and is yet to be spent in works of sanitation it is not creditable, to the pretensions of our city, that we should be deficient in data that form the very foundations of sanitary improvement. The Building Act at present in course of preparation is intended to prevent the recurrence of accidents such as took place lately in JambliStreet through the collapse of a jerry built block of dwelling-houses. No one would presume to doubt the urgent necessity of such regulations after what has taken place; at the same time it should be borne in mind that the lives that are injured and sacrificed through poisonous air and water in Bombay must exceed by a thousand times those that are lost in the wreck of badly built houses. Generations live and die in succession without ever being completely free from the influences of insanitary habits and surroundings, and a high rate of mortality accompanied by deterioration of physique are the certain consequences. We have yet fully to realise how near we are to an inexhaustible supply of the purest air, and the fact can never be impressed too often on our notice. A gentle breeze of five miles an hour blowing from the sea over the town would, if we could utilise it or even a small part of it, effect a complete transformation in the conditions of life in Bombay. The quantity of air that would pass in one hour, between the limits of Government House Parel and Grant's Buildings, say five and a half miles long, and only sixty feet high would exceed a thousand million cubic yards, or fifty-seven thousand four hundred cubic feet for each person of the population *per hour*. This air is just as easily within reach as the water we drink or the gas which lights our streets. Houses, like individuals, have their reputations, which, once acquired, can only be altered slowly and with difficulty, especially if they are bad. It is generally some defect in sanitary arrangements, which, by the sickness it causes, determines the character of a house. The truth in this respect is only learned by accident, by the prospective tenant, unless he has already lived in the neighbourhood. Neither house agent nor owner can be expected to say anything about it, so the defects of a house are usually discovered after the tenant has taken possession. The best time during the hours of daylight to examine a house is between four and five in the afternoon: at that time if there is any escape of sewer gas into the building it will be easily noticed. The interests of the tenant would I think be best served by the assistance of the Health Office which might, for a moderate charge furnish to any enquirer information regarding the sanitary state of any house. The certificate might specify whether complaints had been made and justified concerning the building, also if any notice had been served upon the owners, and with what effect. Houses possessing a good record would have the immediate preference of the public, while those that had an evil reputation would probably be put in good order when the owners saw that they were avoided. There are many houses in Bombay, which, if their record at the Health Office were published, would never be inhabited by any but the poorest and most ignorant of tenants. Fortunately the cost of putting the drain pipes in order in any house is not necessarily great, and the benefit is well worth the outlay. It is the evil reputation of the Fort consequent on the insanitary state of its houses that drives so many of the inhabitants to the suburbs who would otherwise remain. Having to choose between the extra expense and the loss of time in travelling, and the risk of sickness or enforced journeys to Europe or elsewhere for the sake of health they prefer the former. If the public would take the trouble to make enquiries about a house before engaging it we should very soon see an improvement in the general condition of Bombay houses, and we should doubtless have the opportunity of remarking that properties belonging to members of the Corporation were distinguished by the completeness and good condition of their sanitary fittings. This is as it should be. Example could come from no better quarter and the reward which would follow on such a noble example is by no means its least recommendation. We have yet as a community to learn how much may be done by individual effort to improve the state of our surroundings. We have to learn to regard the Sanitary Inspector as a friend rather than as an enemy. We have fully to realise how near we are to the best conditions for the preservation of health and we have finally to learn to look upon those persons who wilfully or negligently contribute to the fouling of the air we breathe as much more dangerous to the public well-being than the wildest Congresswalla or the most enthusiastic Hindu reformer.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN KHAMBEKER STREET.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C, W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Bachoo Haji Abdoolla and his wife Rahimatbai, stand charged with murder, by Inspector Cobb, officiating Superintendent of the B Division, in having administered poison, in the shape of strychnine powders to Haji Abdoola Haji Noor Mahomed and four other Mahomedans, members of the same family, in Khambeker Street, on the 21st of January, was again brought up for hearing.

Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, barrister-at-law, under the instructions of Mr. Dhurumsey, of Messrs. Thakurdass, Dhurumsey, and Cama, was present on behalf of the prisoners.

The servant, Dawood Abbaji, who turned Queen's evidence on being granted a free pardon, continued his evidence in the examination-in-chief, and said:—At about 10 p. m. I put the chatty of water on the fire and then sat down. At about 11 p. m. Haleemabai became sick. Fatma came downstairs and told me so. Mauladeona then went to call a *hakim* (doctor), after which at about 11-15 p.m. the accused Buchoo went upstairs to the fourth storey. I did not speak to him. He afterwards came down with the doctor, being summoned by a man in the street, who told the accused to take the doctor to his house where Haji Abdoolla was lying. When Buchoo and the doctor went out I followed them to the corner of Khambeker Street, where I saw Haji Abdoola lying insensible on the verandah of the doctor's house.

Mr. Little: Did the doctor examine Hajee Abdoolla?—Yes, and he pronounced him to be dead. Buchoo told me to go and inform his brother Mahomed of what had occurred. When I got to the verandah of my master's house Abdoolla's body had been conveyed there. I went up to the second floor where I was met by Mauladeena who had heard of his brother's death. He fell down on the landing of the third floor.

Mr. Little: What did you do?—I ran to his assistance. With the assistance of another man we took Mauladeena to the deewankhana on the third floor, where we seated him on a mat, Abdoolla's body was brought to the deewankhana and laid upon a cot. The accused Buchoo, the women of the house, and some other persons were present. After Mauladeena recovered he attempted to get up to view the body of Haji Abdoolla; but he became giddy and fell down again. Two men Buchoo and Adam Seedick supported him.

Mr. Little: What did Mauladeena then do?—He became convulsed and died. While I was standing there Buchoo told me to fetch water to pour in the mouth of Mauladeena. Buchoo poured some water in Mauladeena's mouth; but he could not swallow it as he was dead. Buchoo directed me to call Saboo Seedick and the *hakim*. When the doctor arrived Mauladeena was dead. Fatmabai, who was standing in the deewankhana, next became convulsed, and fell down. I lifted her up and took her to the cookroom. She asked me to hold her hands and feet and press them. Buchoo told me to leave her and go to the deewankhana. I said I would not leave her. Buchoo ordered me to take her to her brother's house. I endeavoured to remove her, but she requested me to leave her alone. I told Buchoo she was not in a fit state to go to her brother's, and he ordered me to get two or three men and remove her. But she again resisted and Buchoo then told me to call her brother Alim Khan. After informing her brother I went to Fatma's daughter's house, and brought her to her mother. It was then one o'clock in the morning. On arriving at the house I saw some *mohullas* on the verandah preparing shrouds. There were about two boys in the street. I also saw aromatic spices and other preparations for the burial. When I got upstairs with Fatma's daughter her mother was alive. Fatma was still in convulsions and asked for water. She said that she felt a burning sensation in her stomach.

Mr. Little: What happened when Fatma's daughter and her brother were there?—Her daughter commenced to weep. Buchoo told me to stop her from crying. Halim Khan, Fatma's brother, asked her what was the matter with her. She said that Buchoo and Rahimatbai had played her the same trick as they had done with their father. A few minutes later Fatma expired, and I conveyed the intelligence to Buchoo who told me to take the body to her brother's house. The daughter Mahjee was still weeping. Whilst she was weeping Buchoo placed his hands on her mouth and told her not to weep. The body of Fatma was then removed by me and two others to her brother's house. Halim Khan accompanied his sister's body to his house. When I returned to the third floor of my master's house I received some information, which induced me to ascend to the fourth floor, where I saw Mohomed holding Kareemabai by her head as she was in convulsions. Buchoo assisted me and others in placing Kareemabai on a cot. I remained there for a short time when Kareemabai died. I went downstairs and told Buchoo that Kareemabai was dead.

Mr. Little: What did Buchoo say?—He told me to leave Bombay. I told him that I had no money with me for my passage, but that there were Rs. 26 upstairs. He told me to go upstairs and I then ran away. On leaving he told me not to speak to any one, not even to a child. This was about 2 a.m. in the morning.

Mr. Little: Where did you go to?—I went to Kutbudin's house. But the doors were closed and I sat in an adjacent empty room till five o'clock the next morning. I asked him for a loan of Rs. 5. While I was talking to Kutbuddin I was arrested by the police and taken to the Pydhownie Police Station.

Mr. Little: Do you know whether Mauladeena had any property?—He had gold ornaments in his box. I do not know if any body else claimed them. At the time of the deaths, they were in the possession of Abdoolla.

Mr. Little: How did they come into Abdoola's possession?—Buchoo quarrelled with Mauladeena and they were forcibly placed in Abdoolla's possession in my presence. This occurred about seven or eight months ago.

Cross-examination formally declined.

The plans of the premises in Khambeker Street, drawn up by Pestonji Dorabjee Shroff, plan-maker in the employ of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, declared to be correct, were put in.

The case was re-adjourned till two o'clock an Saturday, the 28th inst.

THE "TITAN" FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

A test of Mr. Samuel Walker's new automatic Sprinkler was made last night at the Star of India Mills, Parel, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen. The "Titan" Sprinkler is automatic, and claims to be more sensitive than any other Sprinkler. It is made to ensure a perfect accuracy, and is tested under a water pressure of 500lbs. per square inch, and can be efficiently inspected and tested while in position without the necessity of opening it by heat. The sensitive soldier is used in such a form as to render side-long or twisting strains impossible; a perfectly direct tension on the joint being insured. The sensitive part is isolated from the main body of the Sprinkler and all loss of heat by conduction is prevented, and a greater degree of sensitiveness procured. The uniform distribution of water is not interfered with by any yoke or other impediment, but immediately the Sprinkler opens it has a clear and unobstructed flow. It is impossible for the levers of the "Titan" to stick or become jammed. This arrangement claims to secure a flow of the fullest capacity consistent with the pressure of the water in the pipes. Numerous tests of the efficiency and capacity of the Sprinkler were made under Mr. Walker's supervision. A wooden hut, specially built, was fitted with a Sprinkler inside. A quick fire of straw and oil was lighted, and ten seconds after the fierce flames had heated the air, the Sprinkler threw a heavy shower of water into the flames and extinguished them within one minute. This exhibition of the power of this invention proved beyond doubt that it acts promptly and reliably at the right moment. Immediately the heat bursts the seal of the Sprinkler, a heavy gong was automatically set ringing, and a car-splitting buzzer warned the inhabitants for miles around that there was a fire in existence. A Sprinkler was placed about twelve feet from the ground and shed a shower of water with a diameter of forty-three feet. The next test was to see at what heat the Sprinkler would commence to operate in order to prove that it would not act with abnormal heating of the air of a mill. The highest test that could be obtained was 500 degrees of heat and this had no effect upon the seal of the Sprinkler. A slow fire of straw was lit in the hut and also proved completely successful, being fully extinguished within one minute of its breaking out.

In his first triennial report on the working of the Vaccination Department of Bengal, the Sanitary Commissioner says: that the present form of the Compulsory Acts makes it practically a dead letter in any rural district to which it has been extended. The Hindus who most resist vaccination, it seems, are the higher and better off classes, Brahmins, Marwaries, Rajputs, and Buniahs; while among the Musalmans, the Ferazis give most trouble. Vaccination is most readily accepted by the lowest classes of the people, both Hindus and Muhammadans. Generally speaking, says the Commissioner, the present attitude of the people towards vaccination is one of passive acceptance, but in nearly every village there are families who habitually refuse vaccination, either openly, or by covertly hiding away their children from the vaccinators. As the years go on some progress undoubtedly occurs in the popularising of vaccination, and to a certain extent the people now seem to appreciate its benefits; but the protection of rural areas, he insists, can never be placed on a proper footing until the compulsory Act is extended to them in a suitably modified form.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. C.'s s. s. Clyde, Commander J. L. Parfitt, with the English mails of the 6th inst., arrived in harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mrs and Miss Cragie
Mrs Humo
Miss Logan
Mr and Mrs Wolley Dod and infant
Miss M Thompson
Miss Kerr Thomson
Mr J B de L Adams
Miss Backhouse
Mrs Jeffreys and infant
Mr J V Phelps
Miss G E Lockhart
Mr E L Williams
Capt and Mrs E Inglis, child and infant
Mr H Allen
Mrs Amy Jone
Mr Arthur Jones
Mr B Hunter
Mrs Mullins
Mr and Mrs Verne
Miss E Forbes
Mrs Sherwin and infant
Mr H Simson
Mr Young
Mr E H Platt
Mr and Mrs T Sweeting
Mr Johnston
Mr Winwood
Mr Ellis
Mr R Wood
Mr Allen
Mr and Mrs de Winton
Mr and Mrs J B Stewart and infant
Mr Bateman
Mr Robinson
Mr Dewhirst
Mr Bett
Mr Grearson
Miss Linay
Mr K Wotherspoon
Mr P Sturdet
Mr A Wimpory
Misses Mackinnon

From Brindisi.

Mrs and Miss Constance Baines
Miss McAndrew
Mr F P Holworott
Mr A W Wyatt
Mr J Lace
Mr A L McIntro
Mr J R Elliott
Mr Hockie
Mr G Richardson
Lieut-Col J Keith
Mr A A Neatly
Lieut-Col R Edwards
Mr K G Burne
Mr Steinthal
Mr T J Price
Mr Garge
Mr C Collins
Mr and Mrs Richards
Mr Trevithick
Mr J E Dallas
Mr and Mrs Carden
Mr Taylor
Mr Hare
Mr Sandoz
Mr Bhumgara
Mr T Matheson
Mr Hildebrand
Mr Schwabe

From Ismailia.

Mr Drockbank
Mr G Orphamahl

From Suez—Mr Stockwell

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Court.

The Prince of Wales yesterday presided over a meeting to consider the progress made for holding a Royal Naval Exhibition in London in May next. A report was read which stated that there was no reason to doubt that a very interesting exhibition could be opened at the date proposed.

Princess Christian yesterday assisted at a free dinner given to 240 poor children at Windsor.

Parliamentary.

The sittings of the House of Lords during the past week have been of brief duration. The Custody of Children Bill has been reintroduced, and, in answer to a question on Monday, Lord Salisbury said it had been medically reported that the health of Arabi Pasha had not suffered by his detention in Ceylon. Last night again there was no business of public interest before the House.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre moved a resolution urging the Government to use its influence to settle by arbitration the disputes now pending in Ireland between landlords and tenants. A long debate ensued, and eventually the resolution was negatived by 213 against 152 votes. On Monday the House went into Committee on the Tithe Bill. On Tuesday Mr. Marjoribanks called attention to the new magazine rifle which had been adopted by the War Department, and, disputing its efficiency, he moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into its merits. Mr. Stanhope replied that continued experiments had been made with the new rifle, which the War Office believed to be an excellent weapon, in which any slight existing defects may be easily remedied. After considerable debate, the motion was defeated by 108 against 74. On Wednesday Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of a Bill to enable Roman Catholics to hold the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and Ireland and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. W. H. Smith opposed, and, after a debate, the second reading was negatived by 256 against 223. Last night several hours were occupied with a discussion on the case of a man named Hargan, whose sentence of penal servitude had been reduced by the Home Secretary, but for whom Mr. J. Lowther urged a free pardon. In the end the motion was withdrawn. The Tithes Bill as amended was then considered.

Political.

The Marquis of Hartington was entertained at dinner on Tuesday by the members of the Liberal Union Club, and about 320 gentlemen were present. Professor Dicey presided. Lord Hartington, in replying to the toast in his honour, congratulated the Liberal Union party on the great services they had rendered to the country, and also on the justification which recent events had afforded them for their action.

Mr. A. M'Carthy, M.P., speaking at a dinner at the Liverpool Reform Club on Monday, said that the Irish party would not be content with any measure that did not give them the control of the police and the settlement of the land question.

Mr. Parnell, who arrived in London from Dublin on Monday, proceeded by the night mail to Boulogne, where he had an interview with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Mr. Parnell returned to London on Tuesday and went to the House of Commons.

General.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday at Westminster. In the Upper House the Bishop of London explained the provisions of a Bill for amending the Marriage laws, and in the House of Laymen Lord Norton called attention to the neglect of religious education among the upper and middle classes, which will be a topic for discussion.

The consecration of Dean Brown as Bishop of Worcester and of Prebendary Walsh as Bishop of Mauritius was solemnized in Westminster Abbey on Monday, the Primate officiating, with the assistance of several other prelates.

The Very Rev. E. H. Plumptre, Dean of Wells, died rather suddenly on Sunday, aged 70 years.

The funeral of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., at Woking on Tuesday was attended by about 3,000 persons, including Mr. A. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Labouchere, M.P. There was no service read and no speeches were made.

Sir H. Loch, Governor, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of the Cape Colony, have arrived in London. The object of their visit is to confer with the Home Government on many important subjects connected with the welfare of South Africa.

The remaining difficulties with the Caledonian Railway Company were arranged on Saturday, despatation of the men on strike, unaccompanied by Union officers, having accepted the terms offered by the directors, and all the Scotch railways are now in full work.

A strike of Unionist seamen and dockers has begun at Cardiff, which, it is expected, will lead to a protracted struggle, the Shipowners' Federation declaring themselves to be prepared for it.

Mr. Rosanquet, son of a London banker, has died from the effects of the bite of a rattlesnake in Florida.

The appeal of Mr. Leslie Duncan, late proprietor of the *Matrimonial News*, against the verdict of £10,000 damages for breach of promise obtained against him by Miss Knowles, was concluded on Friday, the suggestion of the Court of Appeal being accepted on both sides for £6,500 damages and all costs.

A meeting was held on Friday to open a refuge for ex-prisoners near King's-cross. "General" Booth, having explained the purpose to which the building would be applied, a gentleman, named Fleming, who had contributed £2,000 towards the scheme proposed in "Darkest England," began a speech, but suddenly fell back and expired within a few minutes.

A violent gale raged on Saturday in southern Scotland and the Isle of Man, causing several shipping disasters and some loss of life.

The oyster beds at Whitstable have suffered greatly from the recent protracted frost, the sea being frozen over the beds, and most of the oysters have perished.

A renewed attempt to levy for tithes at Whitchurch, Pembrokeshire, was made on Friday, the protection of police or military being dispensed with. The agent, however, was resisted and assaulted, and he was compelled to withdraw without effecting his object.

Ireland.

Mr. Sexton, M.P., went to Boulogne on Friday, and had a conference with Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. J. Dillon, returning to London on Saturday.

Mr. Parnell on Sunday addressed a great assemblage at Ennis, and proclaimed his conviction that the Irish National cause was approaching success with perfectly independent Parliamentary control over Irish interests and affairs.

An old man, caretaker of a farm near Cavan, and his wife were found on Tuesday murdered in their house, and an attempt had been made to set the place on fire. No trace of the perpetrators has been obtained.

Colonial.

A proclamation was issued on Monday by the Governor-General of Canada dissolving the Dominion Parliament and directing new elections to be held on March 5.

The conflict between the Canadian Ministry and the Opposition on the subject of reciprocity arrangements with the United States, which is favoured by the latter, has become very severe, and that question is expected to be the main issue to be decided by the elections.

The irritation in Newfoundland at the non-settlement of the French fishery claims on that coast is expressed in the local Press in bitter exclamations against the British Government. Fewer vessels are being fitted out in France for the fishing season, on account of the uncertainty of the question, and the unemployed men have appealed to the French Government to uphold their shore rights.

Foreign.

The Supreme Court at Washington has decided that it has jurisdiction to hear the application for a writ of prohibition against the Alaska Court in the case of the seizure of a Canadian vessel for taking seals in the Behring Sea.

During a debate in the Italian Chamber on Saturday, on a financial measure, Signor Crispi, the Premier, made a remark which was regarded as an attack on Signor Minghetti, the former Minister, which gave offence to many members of the Ministerial majority, and, on a vote being taken, the Government was defeated by 186 to 123 votes. Signor Crispi then announced his intention to resign, which he did the next day.

The first elections based on universal suffrage were held on Sunday in Spain, and generally with perfect order. At Valencia and Barcelona there were some slight disturbances. The result of the elections has been the return of a large majority of Conservatives. The Freetraders in the new Cortes will be comparatively few in number.

On Saturday last two regiments and portions of others at Oporto made a Republican demonstration, and, taking possession of the town-hall, proceeded to elect a provisional Administration. The insurgent troops, with a number of armed civilians, were encountered by a loyal force, and after a short conflict they were overpowered and surrendered. It is estimated that at least 100 were killed or wounded. Order has since been quite restored.

The man Eyraud, convicted of the murder of M. Gouffe, was executed in Paris on Tuesday.

Obituary.—Maj.-Gen. C. J. Hodgson, R. (Ben.). E. Ret.; Lieut. F. de H. Smith, Ben. S.C.; Lieut.-Gen. R. M. Macdonald, Mad. S. C., Lieut.-Col. H. W. Rawlins, Mad. Regt.; Dean Plumptre; M. Meissoneir; Mr. John Dixon C.B. and Lady Moon.

HALL-MARKING OF SILVER PLATE.

Recently we gave the most important portions of a paper on the above subject read on Jan. 22 by Mr. E. J. Watherston at the Society of Arts. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper, in the course of which Sir George Birdwood said:—

I am still, in spite of the great weight of opinion on the other side, a Warm supporter of hall-marking. I have therefore been particularly gratified, while hearing Mr. Watherston read his paper, to find how much he has modified his old opposition to this sound and salutary usage of his ancient craft. In fact, it seems to me that Mr. Watherston no longer really objects to hall-marking. He advocates the stamping of gold and silver plate with their actual degree of fineness, only he would prefer the use of private stamps for the purpose to any official stamp, such as that of the time-honoured Goldsmiths' Company of London. Surely, if there is to be any guarantee mark of genuineness on gold and silver plate, every purchaser would prefer an official stamp, or "hall-mark" as we call it, to a manufacturer's own punchmark. No one would ever dream of appealing against the former, while the latter would always be subject to suspicion, demurrence, and delay. True Mr. Watherston says that he would not make "hall-marking" any longer compulsory, and would allow it to be voluntary. But this is quite an illusory qualification, and should impose on no one. If there is to be a guarantee stamp, that is a "hall-mark," at all, no manufacturer of gold and silver plate could avoid using it without thereby at once standing self-condemned. In fact, it is sheer absurdity to talk of voluntary "hall-marking." Mr. Watherston tells us that voluntary "hall-marking" exists already. Yes, but that is in respect to jewellery, which is legally exempt from it; because in jewellery the artistic elaboration and therefore worth of the work is out of all proportion to the value of the gold and silver employed on it. No honest purpose, therefore, would be served by "hall-making" jewellery; and in fact, if I ever find it "hall-marked," I always suspect some sinister intention in so ostentatious a piece of supererogation. On the other hand, in regard to plate, we must insist on "hall-marking," or "guarantee marking" of some kind or other. Gold and silver are recognised among all civilised people as the most convenient representatives of value, and no prudent person would ever think of purchasing gold and silver plate without reference to their bullion value, that is, the standard of purity of the articles, irrespective of their artistic merit, and it is of the first importance, therefore, to provide the public with the means of quickly and accurately ascertaining their intrinsic worth: and this can be done only by some such system of hall-marking as has been in use in England for nearly 600 years, and possibly from the time of the Roman conquest of the country. The present system no doubt requires modification. We have five marks on our plate. The first is the "duty mark," the sovereign's head, and that, of course, goes off with the abolished duties. The second is the mark of the standard of purity. This is the "lion *passant*," for gold of the old standard, 22 carats, and sterling silver of 11 oz. fine. There are other distinguishing marks for the gold and silver of the new standards of 1845. These standards require some modification to meet the necessities of India and the colonies; and I would also adopt the continental plan of expressing the standards of purity, or degrees of fineness, in thousandth parts; but, as far as possible, the old historical standard marks should still be retained. The third is the "hall-mark," or official stamp, which, in England, can be applied at Birmingham, Chester, Exeter, London, Newcastle, Norwich, Sheffield, and York; in Scotland, at Edinburgh and Glasgow; and in Ireland, at Dublin. Surely these are enough centres of official stamping to suit the convenience of every manufacturer in the United Kingdom; and they could be easily multiplied. It is useless to complain of local manufacturers having to go a long distance to obtain a "hall-mark," when, in the same breath, Mr. Watherston tells us that Sheffield manufacturers send their wares voluntarily to be stamped in London, instead of at Sheffield, where an assay office has existed ever since 1873-4. The "hall-mark" of the London Goldsmiths' Company is the famous "leopard's head." The fourth is the "date mark," which, in the United Kingdom, is everywhere a letter of the alphabet. Mr. Watherston would remove it, because he says it is of no use except to dealers in second-hand plate. But they are a most important body of men, and are growing every year in importance, and not only because there is nothing which purchasers more prize in plate, after its genuineness, than authentic proof of its date of manufacture, but also because, in every British industry, we seem, now-a-days, to be failing in the competition with Continental manufacturers and so are becoming more and more dependent on second-hand trade. The fifth, and last of volumes of standard articles is the maker's mark. This is generally his initials. Initials are not artistic, especially when there are many of them; and I would allow the use of a trade-mark instead, and I would insist on a mark identifying the actual place of manufacturing being combined with the makers mark. I would do this, not only to invest articles of plate with one more charm of historical association, but to stimulate local pride in the productions of our manufacturing towns. In every way we should seek to encourage personal pride, local pride and national pride in our beautiful manufactures, as the very best means of promoting their ingenuiness and artistic character. The place mark should be the borough arms. Hall-marking of some description is absolutely necessary in India if that country is to derive any great advantage from the abolition of the plate duties; and if it is not insisted on now that these duties be kept removed, indigenous goldsmiths' art in India, except as regards jewellery, will be rapidly destroyed, just as the Indian carpet-weaving industry has been. The native manufacturers of gold and silver plate in India are not the exporters of it; they simply execute orders for the exporters, who mostly are Englishmen. In working for their own people the native goldsmiths use gold and silver of absolute purity. They are bound to do so by the force of their religious beliefs, the eyes and touch of their sacred sanscrit craft; and also by the thorough knowledge the Hindoo possesses of the quality and value of the precious metals. In appraising gold and silver work and gems, a Hindoo or Parsee lady will not err one cent. in values of thousands and tens of thousands of rupees. But it is quite different when the native goldsmith works for foreign exporters. Then he has no standard of purity binding on him, and the exporter is in some cases entirely at his mercy. This has been shown to be the case over and over again, and exporters at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay naturally shrink from the risk of sending Indian gold and silver plate to England, which on reaching the Customs House may be condemned and returned upon their hands. Already, on this account, Indian silver has become greatly discredited in this country, and that discredit would never be removed by abolishing hall-marking altogether. If that were done, the manufacture of plate in India would be concentrated in foreign houses at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the native goldsmiths all over the country would be starved to death, and their art perish with them. No, the proper course is to multiply, as on the Continent, the standards of purity of gold and silver, and down so low as a five-hundred thousandth, or one-half the intrinsic fineness of the metal; and to establish assay offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other convenient centres, such as Lahore, Delhi, Kurachee, &c., for the authentication of any plate brought to them; this being compulsory only for article for the export trade. No hall-marking is needed for native Indian purchasers, unless for those of them who in consequence of their having received an English education, have lost the accomplishments of their vernacular culture. As already said, hall-marking is not required for jewellery, which forms the bulk of the goldsmiths' wares purchased by Anglo-Indians in India. The assay in India can be indefinitely simplified, and if native Indian assayers were employed, the "touch" test might be absolutely relied upon. I have not only had as great an experience as almost any London goldsmith in dealing in plate—all of it Indian plate, of course—but I have largely manufactured it myself, in the sense of having for years had numbers of native Indian craftsmen employed under my responsible superintendence, in the production of articles of plate and jewellery, and I always found that I could rely on the "touch test," in their hands, as implicitly as on the Bombay Mint assay. The same standards should be used in India as in England, and the same standard and date marks; and similar hall, and makers', and place marks. Care only should be taken that the new marks for the new standards should include such as are objects of veneration among the Hindoos, up to which they would therefore instinctively desire to raise the purity of the gold and silver wrought by them. Such marks would be the *fleur-de lis* [Welsh look], the shamrock, the trident, the lotus, wheel, and swastika; and some of these sacred emblems should stand for the highest standards of fineness in gold and silver. The "hall-marks" used at Calcutta, Madras, &c., should also be distinctively Indian, as the elephant, tiger, peacock, and cobra; and of course, the mark of the place of manufacture, and maker's mark would, if used at all, be Indian characters. Let all Europeans at once refrain from introducing hall-marking in India just think of the convenience its adoption would be to the exporter of Indian plate into the United Kingdom. All his hesitations, anxieties, and risks would at once be at an end. The official Indian "hall-mark," whether of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, &c., stamped on his goods, he would be able to export them freely into the United Kingdom, now practically closed against them, and with the certainty of obtaining a very high profit on them, on account of the cheapness with which plate of the highest artistic quality can still be made by the native goldsmiths of India. The benefit of all this to India itself would be enormous, and immediately become apparent. In a word, if we could guarantee the degree of fineness or purify of articles of plate made in India, they would hold their own against the competition of the whole world, for nowhere else can objects in gold and silver of high artistic merit be produced at so extraordinarily low a cost. In work of the minutest elaboration, it never exceeds the weight of the metal used on it expressed in rupees, while the average cost is from a quarter to one-half the weight of the metal. I feel very deeply on this question of hall-marking. In the consideration of this and analogous questions, I have all my life instinctively identified myself with the interests and sentiments of the people of India, and, standing in their place of artistic mastery and commercial servitude, I see clearly that if we do not protect their plate industry by hall-marking, incalculable injury will slowly, but surely, be inflicted on them; while, if we make hall-marking compulsory—of course for the export plate only—we may yet redeem from perdition the great goldsmith's art for which they have been immemorially famous, but which, owing to the various adverse influences of our supremacy on the sumptuary industries of India generally, has, ever since 1813, when the East India Company's monopoly was abolished, been in a state of enforced decay. Hall-marking will, I believe, provide it with a veritable Palladium. I do not approach this question from the side of political economy and statistical science, or of administrative convenience. What I see beyond and above all these weighty considerations is that if, one after another, you destroy the hereditary arts of a people, and their whole indigenous culture, you destroy their historical individuality, and that the paramount duty of every ruler is not so much to ensure the material prosperity of a people, as to safeguard their spiritual health, wealth, and happiness, or in more familiar words, to save their soul alive, for the self-existent activities (industrial, literary, and religious), habits, and character of a people are the only sure foundations of national riches and greatness, and the only trustworthy guides through the deep darkness of a nation's destiny.

MR. H. S. KING, M.P.

One of a series of articles on "City Men at Home," now appearing in the *City Leader*, gives a sketch of the career of Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P.:—

Unlike most of his predecessors in this series of articles, observes the writer, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., has no suburban villa or country estate at which to find relief from the wear and tear of commerce. When the business of the day is done the well-known Indian merchant and banker speeds to South Kensington, whose fashionable pleasures are scarcely less exhausting than the business pursuits of the City. But on the threshold of Mr. King's house in Cornwall Gardens pictures of the Matterhorn and other Alpine heights inform us of the source from which he recuperates the energy expended in managing the business of Henry S. King and Co., directing the fortunes of seven companies, and legislating at St. Stephen's. Of Mr. King's visit to India (there are three branches of Henry S. King and Co.) last winter, the entrance hall contains a furry souvenir in a glass case, over which hangs Dore's picture of Christ's entry into Jerusalem.

Mr. King does not usually return from Cornhill till half-past six, but on Saturday afternoon one finds him, at five o'clock, taking tea with his wife—who is a sister of Mr. Jenkins, the author of *Gwen's Baby*—in the drawing-room. Having taken the cup that is of such good cheer to Indian commerce, Mrs. King invites me to partake of her husband's birthday cake. "It is an old-fashioned custom," he apologetically exclaims, and I laughingly accept the piece of cake

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At the last meeting of the Physical Society Professor G. M. Minchin, M.A., read a paper on photo-electricity, or the electricity generated by impact of light. Electric currents are, as he demonstrated, set up in silver plates which have been coated with col-lodion, or a gelatine emulsion of the bromide, chloride, iodide, and other silver salts, or with cosoline, fluorescine, and other aniline dyes. For this action, two plates are immersed in a suitable conducting liquid to form a battery cell, and one plate is illumined while the other is shaded. The electromotive force of the cell is about 1-20th of a volt.

The direction of the current set up in the cell depends on the nature of the coating; and the blue rays of the spectrum are found the most effective in exciting it. Moreover, he finds that electric currents passed through such plates have a photographic effect upon the parts of them through which they pass. This discovery is an advance towards the expected "telephote" or far-seeing apparatus, from which however, we are still a very long way. Another curious observation of Professor Minchin is that uncleaned tin plates in common tap water give a current when one is exposed to light and the other screened. Cleaning the plates destroys the effect.

M. Caillotet, the well-known French physicist, whose researches on the liquefaction of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen gases have become classical, recently published a process of soldering metals with glass and porcelain. The glass or porcelain is coated with platinum by reducing the metal at a red heat from a coating of neutral chloride of platinum mixed with oil of camomile. Copper is then deposited on the platinum by the electrolysis of sulphate of copper. The glass thus covered with copper can be treated as a metal and soldered to another metal in the ordinary way. Silver can be used for the platinum by heating the glass after it has been coated with nitrate of silver; but M. Caillotet prefers platinum.

An alarm for telling when a ship reaches a certain predetermined depth of water is now being tried on H.M.S. Rambler in the Red Sea. It consists of a wire sounding apparatus having a sinker which, on coming into contact with the bottom at the depth arranged for, relieves the drum on board the ship from strain, and strikes a bell there to raise the alarm. A regular sounding is them taken to verify the alarm of the "sentry," as the new machine, which is the invention of Mr. S. H. James, C.E., is called.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Dr. John Murray read a paper on the formation of manganese nodules in the deep sea. The nucleus of nodules is usually a piece of waterlogged pumice stone which has sunk to the bottom, or a fragment of rock, a shark's tooth, the ear-bone of a whale, and so on. The manganese deposits around it from a solution of its carbonates. These nodules are rare in shore deposits, but abundant in very deep waters.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Faye read a paper in which he maintains that the most precise of recent geodetic and pendulum measurements of the earth's shape proved it to be an ellipsoid of revolution, and thus confirms the well-known theory of Laplace as to the formation of the globe.

M. Albert Tissandier, the well-known French writer who was charged in January 1890, by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, France, with an archæological mission in Asia and America, has returned to Paris after making the tour of the world. He has visitied the marvellous temples of meridional India, Ceylon, with dead cities of Anaradhapura and Pollonarua, China and its great wall, and the principal cities of Japan, returning home by Vancouver and Canada.

The problem of taking panoramic photographs, which has exercised French inventors for some years, has at length been satisfactorily solved in a simple manner by M. J. Damoizeau, of 52, Avenue Parmentier, Paris. The apparatus consists essentially of a camera pivoted on a circular plate supported by a tripod. The camera moves round on its axis so as to traverse the whole horizon and make an image of it on a band of sensitive paper, which at the same time advances regularly so as to present a fresh surface to the impression. Despite these displacements, the picture is quite distinct in all its parts.

A substitute for quinine has been found in the extract from the root of a shrub called *Pambutano*. According to the *Medical Press and Circular*, the aqueous decoction of this root has proved a remedy in cases of malarial fever where quinine failed. The active properties of the root are obtained by its maceration in alcohol at 60deg. Fahr. The alkaloid has not yet been isolated.

An article in a Vienna paper states that Dr. Lewintaner, of Constantinople, completely prevents pock-pitting by covering the entire head, neck, and face, except the eyes, with a plaister containing three parts carbolic acid, 50 parts olive oil, and 50 parts starch. The body is also covered with a mixture of three parts salicylic acid 30 parts starch, and 70 parts olive oil. Quinine in acid solution is also given internally.

The giant silk-cotton tree (*Eriodendron*), of Nassau, New Providence, Lucayan Isles, has recently been examined by an American botanist, Mr. J. F. Coonley. It covers a space nearly 200ft. in length, and it would have been much larger had its branches not been repeatedly cut. The enormous spurs or buttresses of its trunk, which are a development of the root, rise to a height of 40ft. above the ground. A little above this point the main branches stretch out to the north and south. The roots cannot penetrate deep into the soil owing to the bed-rock being near the surface, but they run horizontally for a great distance. In springtime it sheds its leaves, but puts forth others with magical rapidity. Mr. Coonley says he has seen it with bare boughs on Saturday evening, and in bursting leaf on the following Monday morning. The "cotton" filaments which it drops in springtime give the tree its common name.

Alaska has belonged to the United States for 23 years' but with the exception of the coasts has never been surveyed,and is as little known as the interior of Africa. A Bill is, however, now before Congres for the promotion of a topographical survey of the territory, which comprises 600,000 square miles of area. A properly equipped party of surveyors and men of science will, if the Bill becomes law, be sent to the Upper Yukon River, where they will establish their headquarters.

To prevent the spread of skin disease by infection a Lyons coiffeur now disinfects his tools by a surgical stove which heats them to a temperature of 120deg. Cent. The razors are mounted in aluminium, and the scissors nickeled. These and the brushes are first washed, and then disinfected by the intense heat before use, like a surgeon's instruments.

The so-called "Ferranti effect" is now a subject of discussion among electricians. According to Mr. Joseph Swinburne, the transformers at the Deptford station for the supply of electricity to London were recently found to give an electric pressure of 10,000 volts at the Grosvenor Gallery although the pressure at Deptford was only 8,500. This seems like a creation out of nothing, and some electricians think there must be an error somewhere.

A curiosity in the shape of a "whistling well" is reported from Winona, Logan County, Kansas, by Mr. R. L. Smith. In his yard there is a bored well 135ft. deep, containing eight feet of water. From six to twenty hours before a storm comes on, a blast of air issues from this well, and in passing through a brass whistle fixed there by Mr. Smith, it sounds a note which can be heard a quarter of a mile. The harder and longer it blows the more intense will be the coming storm. After the storm is past, the air seems to be sucked in again. The air, for it has no no smell of gas, may be seen bubbling up through the water. There are some other wells of a like nature in the vicinity, but their owners have not fitted them with whistles. The cause of the phenomenon is yet unknown.

An international congress of hygiene and demography, a new word meaning the natural history of society, will be held in London this year. The Prince of Wales has accepted the post of president. Foreign, colonial, and Indian representatives will take part in the sectional meetings. There are 10 sections dealing with the means of securing social hygiene in every field of life.

The recent frost has not been paralleled since the winter of 1814, when a great fair was held on the Thames, which was blocked with hummocky ice from bank to bank. In that year, however, the cold was more general all over Great Britain. The late contrasts of temperature from Shetland to the Channel are unprecedented. In Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness the temperature was normal, or a little higher than the normal for the past 35 years. It increased in coming South, and reached its maximum at Oxford, where the mean of the month was 11deg. below the normal for the same period. In all low winters the maximum cold is felt at points farthest from the ocean—for example, Oxford. In Ireland the intensity was pretty evenly distributed, and was from 2½deg. to 4½deg. below the normal. The weather maps of the Meteorological Office show that the cold was due to an unusually high atmospheric pressure over Scandinavia and Russia (rising to 31in.) which checked the usual westerly cyclones from the Atlantic to North-Western Europe. Further, low pressure areas were constant in the Mediterranean, and hence the boreal or northerly winds which passed over us.

Important seams of smokeless coal exist in the hills fringing the Gulf of Tonquin. According to Mr. William Warren, an engineer, one of the seams is 152ft. thick. The coal is an anthracite, smokeless, and containing 87 per cent. of carbon. The steamer Fatshan, making 14 knots, has been successfully tried with it, and the Gulf will be of great service to the French as a coaling station in the Far East.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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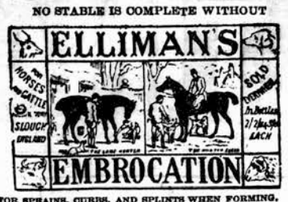
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds,

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my tables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1880.

SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1880.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S Glove-fitting CORSET

Trade Mark.

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

Approved by the whole polite world.

ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

NINE FIRST MEDALS.

Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MK. REGIST'D

is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil!

EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

MR. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and, invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again,
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
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Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—London Medical Record

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkiing, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Invaluable to Residents in HOT COUNTRIES.

Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.
Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "drugs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom
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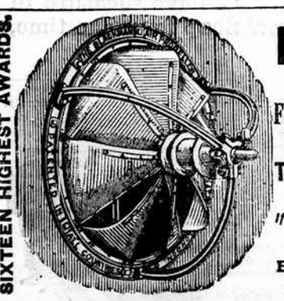

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
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A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

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12 Years Old ***	*(Gold Capsule.)*
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BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"Hay's Hop Ale.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
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ESTABLISHED 1791.

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THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Manufactured in England by Frederick Cox, 239, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

Mistress:—Take away all these perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Rigd) made only by The Crown Perfumery Co., 177, New Bond Street, London.
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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing theAdvertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison compriaing over 5,000 British and Native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English of any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawal Junction ac	Parus	Dapki
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Akola
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Boregaum
Dadur	Raver	Marble Rocks	Katpurna
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapore
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Ghat-Cooper	Chandpee	Budlapoor	Koorua
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira
Tannaha	Jhuggeraum	Morel	Malkar
Deewa	Sagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Callian Junction ab	Khundwanb	Kurjut ab	Dameraum
Titwalla	Beerh	Pedeshari	Pochaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Jawar	Dyeum
Wassind	Sirkeam	Khandalia	Wurdah &
Shapoor	Bheringeo	Lanowlee ac	Powar
Atgaum	Jhurda a	Karli	Sindee
Khurce	Timoornee	Kurkulla	Boree
Kussarah a	Pardhal	Tulligaum	Kapri
Egutpoora	Sewnee	Salaiyali	Jaisaum
Ghotee	Dharam	Chinchwd	Jehwoor
Bailgaum	Khundi	Kirkee	Kelm
Deolalee B. Siding	Gularee	Poonadel	Barsee Rd
Nassick Rd a	Starsee (for Hoshangabad)	Loonee	Marhela
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Qoroolee	Lagor
Nighar	Bagra	Yeoat	Mohol
Nasulgaum	Sonri	Kheirgaum	Packney
Munmar	Shapoore ad	Patus	Shahpur ac
Nandgaum a	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Dhond b	Kurubgaum
Naidongree	Gankeri	Borebail	Doodnee
Chaligaum	Babai	Deckaal and	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Jadawara	Rheegwan	Goolburga
Shoor	Bohanee	Kartrus	Shahabad abe
Galna	Kurolij (for Saugor)	Pemulwaree	Wadi
Puchora	Nandoora	Warangaum	Nulwar
Wejee	Julkapoor	Narsaum	Yedashery
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Khankeer	Sydapore
Sisowlee	Kuruk Hall	Bhewaffridge	Honi
Julgaum		Nandoora	Kaina
Bhadli		Julkapoor	Chickasgo
		Shengaum a	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wadi Junction	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chittapore	Pandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jrun	Gangawaram	Mespetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwa Junc. dc.	Botad	Chital	Dhorail
Dhrangdra	Virpoor	Limdidhar	Sanasli
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Jalia	Khakhari	Sihore
Bamnee	Dhasa	Vavd	Varid
Kundli	Lathi	Jetpur	Ghadeckt
		Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jaisalmer line.
c 15 minutes for Gipsy Tea.
d 25 minutes or Dinner.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are curgd by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S

CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory Iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

EUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 81, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris

ASTHMA & CATARRH CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS—J. ESPIC, 239, rue Saint-Lazare, 239

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agent, H. BALLANTINE AND Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTE. 1815 TO 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

SELECTION OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c., FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND THE EAST.

Purveyors by appointment to H. E. LORD HARRIS.

The Largest Shippers.

The Oldest Established.

The best-known and reputed House in India.

WHISKIES. "Napier" "Johannes" "Old" "Glentromie"

CHAMPAGNES. "Pinet" "Moet" "Wachter"

CLARETS. "Medoc" "Ste Julien" "La Rose" "Lafite"

BRANDIES.

SHERRIES. "Dinner" "La Tertu" "Amoroso"

PORTS. "Desert" "Tawny" "Old Crusted"

LIQUEUR. Only one, and that should be

BENEDICTINE.

A Liqueur Glass in the evening, after dinner, is the special secret of Cholera, Dysentery, &c. The Benedictine Monks of Fecamp started this Benedictine excelled all other liqueurs.

OF ALL RETAILERS ALL OF

BENEDICTINE.

Rs. 5-12 per. Qt.

BASS

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

GREEN DIAMOND

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DAWSON'S

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

TRADE JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380 MARK.

BOOTS. SHOES.

No Goods are Genuine without this Mark.

CHEAPER THAN HAND SEWN, WEAR LONGER, ARE EASIER.

WELTED BOOTS & SHOES

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS, TRY

Wholesale & Export Boot & Shoe Manufacturers,

23, LONDON WALL, LONDON.

Factories: OVERSTONE ROAD, NORTHAMPTON; ESSEX STREET, MILE END, LONDON.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

[PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

PUBLIC HEALTH.

DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

DUSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM.

Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

PEARS'

TRANSPARENT

SOAP.

For the Complexion.

For the Hands.

For the Arms.

For the Neck.

For the Face.

For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance:

EDWARD'S

HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa gives claims at once that it is not pure.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

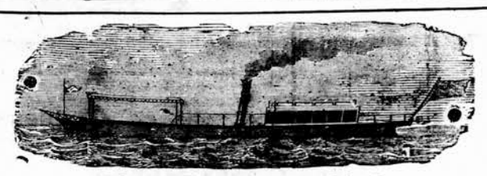
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,

GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expedition.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Messrs. Giesler & Co. have decided in response to the repeated requests of their friends, to ship their EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY CHAMPAGNE (the wine so popular in LONDON) to the Eastern Markets. This wine as well as their well known INDIA BRAND can now be obtained of all leading Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS.

IMPROVED REELS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE INDIAN MARKET FOR REELING

MULE COPS, RING OR FLYER THROSTLE BOBBINS, &c., AND FITTED WITH

NEW PATENT "BRIDGE" DOFFING MOTIONS.

This motion is extremely simple, cannot get out of order, and it is impossible for Hanks to get soiled in Doffing.

YARN BUNDLING PRESSES

With new Lifting Motion, which completely prevents break-downs.

ALSO

All Classes of Cop, Bobbin, Hank, and Pirn Winding Machinery, &c.

PATENTEE AND SOLE MAKER:

JOSEPH STUBBS,

Mill Street Works, Ancoats, MANCHESTER.

Apply for Particulars to INDIAN AGENTS—

SORABJEE, SHAPURJEE & CO., BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.

ATKINSON'S

EAU DE COLOGNE

is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but ATKINSON'S, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Fresh Batch of Arab Horses per s. s. "Bagdad" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Polo Ponies and Galloways, &c.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

BOMBAY, 21st November 1890.

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORY from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS

LOXOTIS OPOPONAX FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM

May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.

2 New Bond Street London

Stephens Inks

BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 2d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

TRADE MARK. G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM— BIRMINGHAM.

PASTA MACK.

TRADE MARK.

For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

MACK

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.